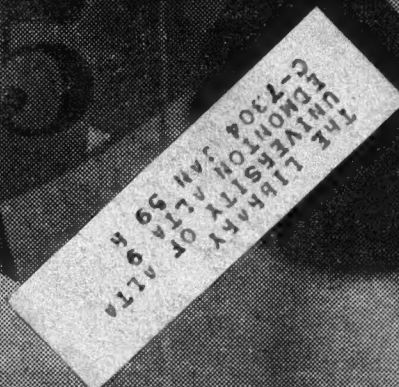


*Animal Science Dept.*

# Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIV.  
NUMBER 1.

CALGARY, ALBERTA  
JANUARY, 1958



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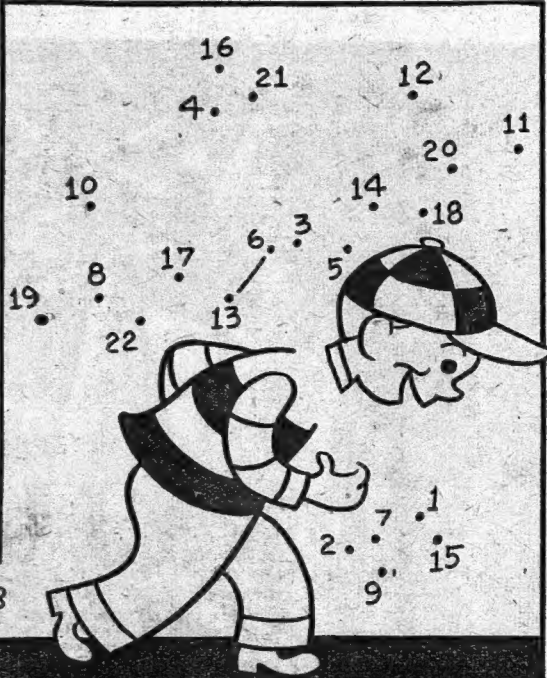


# ARITHMETRICKS

- 3+3=
- 6-4=
- 3x3=
- 3x5=
- 5-4=
- 4+3=
- 15÷5=
- 20÷4=
- 2x7=
- 9+9=
- 2x10=
- 6+5=
- 4x3=
- 30-9=
- 2x8=
- 12÷3=
- 5+5=
- 25-6=
- 14-6=
- 11+11=
- 20-3=
- 7+6=

**F**IRST, CAREFULLY WRITE DOWN ALL THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO THESE SIMPLE PROBLEMS... THEN IF THEY ARE RIGHT YOU CAN PROVE THEM BY DRAWING A PICTURE.

**J**OIN ALL THE NUMBERED DOTS BELOW IN THE EXACT ORDER THAT YOUR ANSWERS APPEAR IN THE COLUMN READING DOWNWARD.



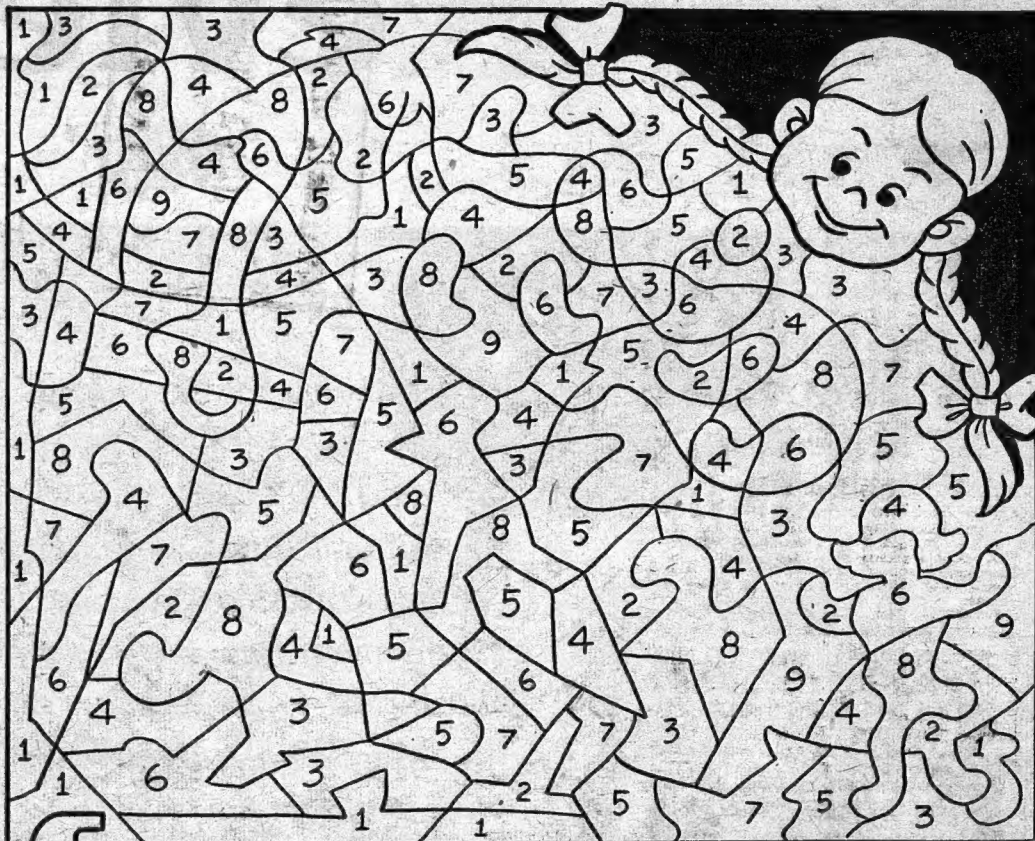
A.W. NUGENT

3-3-57 Released by The Associated Newspapers

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3-3-57

**F**IRST COMPLETE THESE TWO ADDITION EXAMPLES.

**T**HEN SUBSTITUTE THE NUMBERS IN THE ANSWERS TO THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERED LETTERS AS IN THIS CODE.

**I**F YOUR ANSWERS ARE CORRECT THE TRANSLATED LETTERS WILL SPELL SOMETHING WE MAY SEE IN

**MARCH.**

THE ADDITION ANSWERS ARE: 76331 AND 8422583. TRANSLATED THEY SPELL: PUSSY WILLOWS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
**YLSIOUPW**

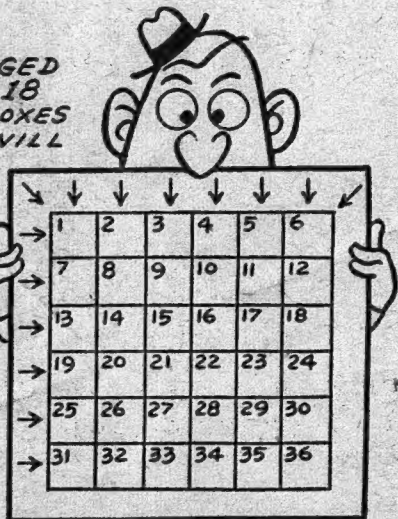
1	6	9	7	2	1	6	3	1	3	1	2
1	8	2	4	5	3	2	2	5	3	4	5
1	7	4	5	6	2	4	2	3	1	3	2
2	3	6	5	8	1	1	4	2	7	9	4

ANSWER →

TRANSLATION →

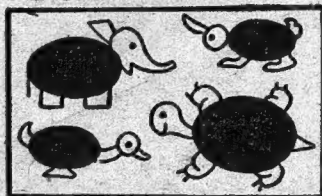
**Y**OU ARE CHALLENGED TO MARK 18 CROSSES IN 18 BOXES SO THAT THERE WILL BE 3 CROSSES IN EACH OF THE STRAIGHT ROWS ACROSS, DOWN AND DIAGONALLY.

**M**ARK THE CROSSES LIGHTLY SO THEY MAY BE EASILY ERASED IF NECESSARY.



CROSS OUT THESE BOXES: 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 35, 36.

**C**OPY THESE OVAL PICTURES. MAKE UP SOME OF YOUR OWN.

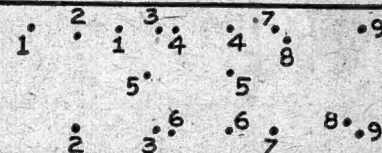


**D**RAW IN MY FACE.



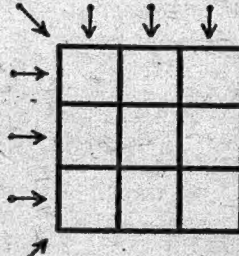
**KIDDIES:**

**H**OW OLD IS DOTTY? JOIN EACH PAIR OF DOTS.



**Y PART MORE**

**T**HE PROBLEM IS TO PRINT THE ABOVE NINE LETTERS IN THE BOXES TO FORM TEN THREE-LETTER WORDS READING IN THE DIRECTIONS OF THE ARROWS.



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# Farm and Ranch Review

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No. 1

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## Contents—

Editorials .....	5 and 6
Wheat and Chaff .....	7
Farming with the Trappist Monks .....	8
Canadian Cattle Cross the Border .....	10
A Backward Glance at the Royal .....	12
I Remember Mama, by Kerry Wood .....	14
Blazing New Trails in Breeding .....	16
The Man Who Paints the Prairies .....	18
Crossword Puzzle .....	20
Building a Pioneer Mission .....	21
Aunt Sal .....	25
Letters to the Editor .....	28



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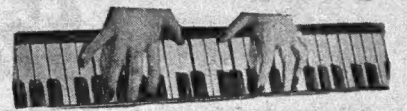
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# Editorials...

## Walk, don't run to the nearest exit

### What's behind the organized campaign for export of our gas?

**T**HE empty barrel makes the most noise... especially the empty oil barrel.

The recent slump in the oil economy has put oilmen in the uncomfortable position of the prairie grain farmer of the past few years... too many products and too few markets.

But oilmen have met this challenge in an oddly energetic way. They have united in a massive propaganda campaign for the export of our natural gas to the United States. A flood of material, both written and verbal is being supplied to newspapers, radio stations, service clubs and other groups across the country to soften up the communications media before export hearings are concluded.

What's behind it? Oilmen say that gas export is the only real immediate solution to the industry's slump. It seems hard to believe that a few thousand dollars a day from gas export could by itself pull the industry out of the slump. Since 1947, oil companies have spent such a large sum of money that it has not been recouped by the production of 750,000,000 barrels of oil in the past

decade. Income from gas exports would be peanuts compared to these figures.

Why is the industry so anxious to push this through the law books? Naturally somebody is bound to profit, but will it be a handful of men in New York or will it be the thousands of farmers, ranchers and townspeople all across the Canadian prairies? After all, these resources belong to all of us, not just to those who have been given the privilege of making a business from extracting and selling them. The furor over the Trans-Canada Pipeline's deal should make us cautious and look for more facts. It is our resource and if it must be exported the big profits should stay at home.

Are the oilmen asking the nation to build them a fancy economic castle while they are burying something beneath the porch? We should not be stampeded into this export business without hearing all the arguments, for if something is being buried, it might be awfully unpleasant to get rid of later.

And while we're on the subject of natural gas, just where do provincial utility

companies fit into the export picture? It is difficult to see just where prairie gas consumers can gain from their utility being involved in the export business.

Under one Trans-Canada Pipeline deal, one Eastern United States distributing group was to be sold gas at some 6c cheaper per thousand cubic feet than the lowest cost for any Manitoba point. Surely prairie utility companies should not be party to such unfairness! The local utility companies should keep their noses in their own affairs, which definitely is not the export business. Their sole job is the procurement of a plentiful (including reserve) supply of natural gas and efficient distribution of this gas to local consumers at the lowest cost possible. If the utility companies have energy and money for expansion they could well devote some of this to extending gas service to more rural communities throughout the prairies.

Once export lines are built, demand will increase and prairie consumers might find themselves competing with U.S. consumers thousands of miles away, for our own gas. Unless we are protected, rates are bound to go up. The utility companies should not be partners to such a scheme.

Increased population and more industry is vital to the normal growth of the economy. Local markets and manufacturing plants will help by-pass the old freight-rate problem whereby the West is subsidizing Eastern industry. One of our trump cards in this respect is a source of cheap fuel, and it is up to the utility companies to make sure that adequate cheap reserves are guaranteed before they start talking about export of cheap gas to industry in another country. And a mere thirty-year supply is absolutely unthinkable. It takes about thirty years to get a sizeable industry even established and who will gamble on a mere thirty-year basis.

## Now you see it: now you don't

**T**HERE was hardly a murmur from the rest of Canada when Ottawa announced its plan to make cash advances for farm stored prairie grain.

Small wonder! Most people realize that, as usual, the money will simply pass through the hands of the farmer to prime the industrial pump. It does, however, suggest that the government is willing to at least try something to tide over the farm economy while it awaits the results of its investigations into the real villain in the farm picture — the cost-price squeeze.

The great majority of prairie farms are small and the advance doesn't really amount to very much. The money is needed for food, clothing, heating fuel and all the other bare necessities of modern living. Its also needed to try to raise the farm standard of living a little bit closer to that enjoyed by the rest of Canada.

But there is little doubt that the great bulk of the money will be channelled directly into payment of debts — mortgage and machinery companies, store accounts, lumber companies, feed and repair bills... and of course paying taxes. There is small chance that little or any of the money will be left for the vital task of getting a farm back on its feet, either by expanding to a more

efficient size, switching to cattle or other crops, or just plain sensible maintenance of present buildings and equipment. Other industries will benefit from the advances by having their bills paid to keep the boom going and their employees happy, while the farmers are enabled to continue in their hand-to-mouth existence.

This isn't much of a reward for Canada's farmer who has boosted production to keep the nation in low cost food, and permit every one else to enjoy the highest standard of living the country has ever known.

## Financial box score

### For an average pair of leather boots:

The consumer pays about \$12.00.

The farmer receives for his leather about 50c.

Everybody profits but the farmer. Leather is the basic substance of boots; the farmer gets about \$2.25 for a hide which makes four pair of boots. The shoe factory worker gets his overtime pay, sickness benefits, unemployment insurance, paid holidays, and Christmas bonus, but the farmer does not. It's not easy to make a boot, but it's harder to raise a 1,000-lb. steer.

Yet, if the farmer gave away the leather, boots would still cost the consumer \$11.50.

## Compulsion? not yet!

**A**LBERTA poultrymen have made their choice on the egg marketing issue and decided that a compulsory board is not the answer.

The decision was more political than economic... the vices of compulsion overriding the virtues of group marketing. Supporters of the plan need not be discouraged by the rejection of the compulsory board, however. The results of the plebiscite do not alter the fact that egg producers are still fed up with the raw deal they are getting in their industry. It only indicates that, so far, most poultrymen would prefer trying some less drastic system to achieve their ends. Now they will be prepared to tackle the next most promising alternative.

But the compulsory board idea is far from a dead issue. The voting was close and it suggests that a change of heart by only a few farmers could have changed the picture entirely. With no other solution forthcoming, a few more producers could well throw up their hands in despair and decide that a compulsory board would be the lesser of two evils. It would be only fair to consider this possibility. This would seem to justify a second plebiscite in the not-too-distant future on these grounds alone, to get



a more one-sided vote and either contradict or confirm the first vote.

Although another plebiscite might be justified on the above grounds, we must not swallow the argument that the last one was not fair. The rules were made in advance and it is a very poor attitude indeed to throw stones at the umpire because one's side didn't win. If the plebiscite machinery was faulty, the time to complain was before and not after the voting. To do otherwise is a poor lesson in democracy; but then there is a possibility that a select few of the compulsory board supporters are not too interested in true democracy anyway.

It is also foolish to say that because many of the registered poultrymen didn't vote they were apathetic, and, therefore, the plebiscite results were not sound. This also is a fallacy. They showed their interest by registering in the first place and they were told many times by all interested parties that abstention from voting was the exact equivalent of a "no" vote. Why should they take the difficult way of making their choice?

If a new plebiscite is called for it should not be on the grounds that the last was unfair, but on the grounds that a change of heart on the part of a few could alter the whole picture within a few months.

In the meantime, the present vote was decisive, although a more one-sided result—either way — would have been more satisfactory.

## Strong medicine

ONE of the biggest storms abrewing in the troubled climate of Ottawa is expected to break on the farm subsidy issue. Ominous political clouds are building up on the horizon, which the Government's Farm Support Bill may not be able to dispel.

The whole idea of permanent subsidies is basically dangerous. To carry any industry through temporary difficulty, they have some merit, but experience around the world provides innumerable lessons on the pitfalls inherent in any subsidy scheme.

Nevertheless, having said this, we are behind the farmers in their request for such strong medicine which could, in the long run, prove very unpalatable to the rest of the nation.

The dangers of farm subsidies result from a sort of chain reaction. Once the country starts paying good subsidies, it follows as the night the day, that equally good border tariffs will be slapped on and surpluses will build up. The tariffs become necessary to keep foreign producers from moving in to get on the subsidy gravy-train, and the surpluses develop naturally from the guaranteed price.

Prairie farmers are traditionally low-tariff supporters, for the plain and simple reason that they must export their products. But the minute Canada erects its tariff walls, we are inviting others to do the same. This hits Canada in two ways: it discourages our sales abroad and it makes it harder for foreigners to earn dollars in Canada to buy more of our wheat. Even now there is a group of Washington protectionists looking at developments on this side of the border with glee and waiting for the next session of Congress to

make their demands for more U.S. tariffs against Canadian farm products.

Canadian farmers are treading on very dangerous ground, but they have been forced into it by the cavalier treatment they have received in being left out of the post-war boom. But does it really matter? This time the shoe is on the other foot, and the rest of Canada can pay the bill.

## Culture and commerce

WHAT the New Year will bring in farm subsidies is anybody's guess, but what it will bring in subsidies for culture is becoming quite clear.

Now that the great give-away of the Canada Council for the encouragement of the arts, has gathered momentum, we can see how much of the tax money is being distributed. For one thing, the farmer will see the returns from his labour going to subsidize symphony orchestras.

Symphonic music is a wonderful thing and far be it for us to criticize the classics. The great works of art will live long after anyone on this world today . . . and rightly so. But not everyone has the same tastes and we take exception to a certain minority group in this country who are demanding not only that everyone adopt their ideas of what is good and pleasant, but that someone besides themselves pay for it.

With the allocation of Canada Council subsidies, we can't help but wonder whether these vocal culture-minorities, who have for so long condemned commercialism and thrown every obstacle in its path, will now keep quiet long enough for commerce to earn the money that the long-hairs are spending. It should be obvious to the most ignorant that somebody has to pay for these things, and certainly the classical artists are unable to do so. Elvis Presley may be everything that people say of him, but at least he pays his way, and for that matter, he helps pay the expenses of all the culture faddists on both sides of the border.

It has always been a source of amazement to us that this minority has had the nerve to demand as their unquestionable right, not only subsidies and a captive CBC audience to absorb their talents, but also the power to tell the general public what is best for them to hear.

These same people condemn and try to restrain the popular, or shall we say "commercial" music, but they would complain a good deal more if they were asked to pay for their own hobbies by plowing a few acres

of land or spreading a few loads of manure. Yet they have been vocal enough to get the farmer to do it for them. Radio stations don't program for their own amusement. Nor do they force or lead the public in any particular direction. Radio is exceedingly sensitive to public taste and it merely supplies the demand that is created by most people at any particular time. Radio also spends a good deal of money in the support of minority tastes, but it's all paid for by the "commercial" programming.

Art is strictly a matter of taste, and if Canadian culture faddists continue to cultivate a product for which there is no mass public market, which must be subsidized by industry's taxes, then they should be the very last ones to sneer at commercialism in radio or anywhere else.

## A farm rebel

EVERY now and then the "little man" rises in rebellion against the "system" . . . the established authority, which is usually an odd combination of protector, provider and parasite.

The most recent example was the case of farmer Lloyd Smith, of Ontario, who raises (or did raise) fruit on his 40-acre farm near Hamilton, and who felt that he was an economic captive of such a "System".

It seems that Mr. Smith was the "victim" of a compulsory fruit marketing board that regulated his life to an unbearable (to him) degree, by banning any private marketing deals that he hoped would improve his farm operation. For their part, the Marketing Board charged Smith with selling peaches at his own cheap price. Even though prices had increased steadily since the Marketing Board moved into the picture, Farmer Smith apparently felt that there was more to living than just a controlled price structure. He wanted freedom to use his own initiative and saw no reason why the profits from his own enterprise and energy should be divided among those farmers who are inefficient or lazy.

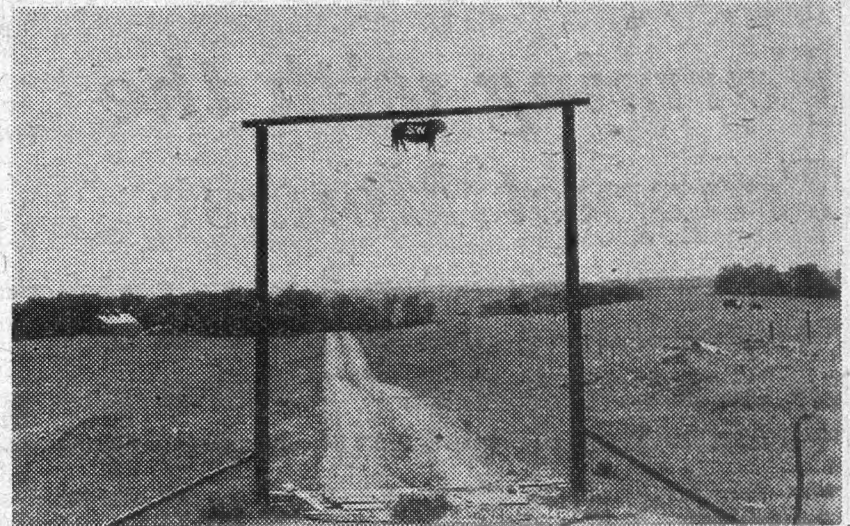
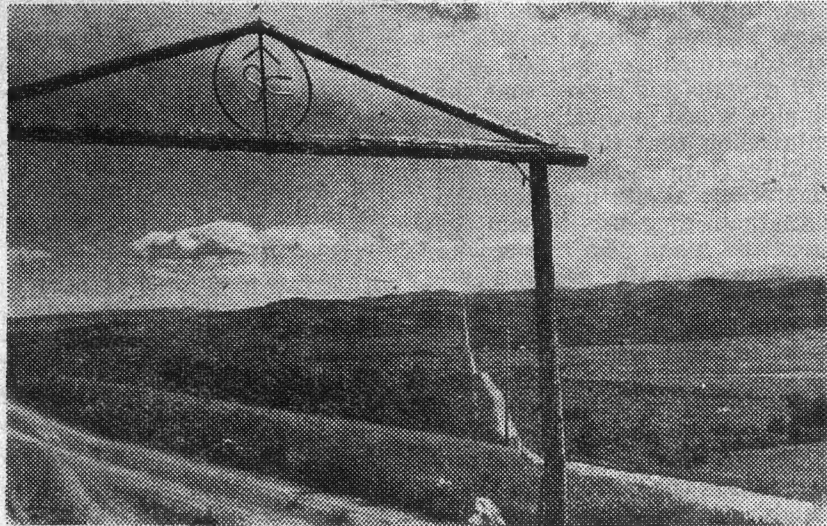
Farmer Smith may, or may not, have been right in his thinking — a point we won't argue here — but we are interested in the reactions of a man who thought he was trapped. Freedom is a priceless thing that gains in value as it is lost. Farmer Smith's reactions to the restrictions of the compulsory board were explosive, to say the least.

He not only went out of business, but he started chopping down every single tree in his orchard (the last we heard, some 600 were down). Once a patch was cleared, the rich top soil was loaded on a truck and sold to neighbors. He stated that it was his intention to "leave the farm a dustbowl."

Most of us will admit that Smith's reactions to compulsion by the majority of the minority were — to put it mildly — extreme, and a poor lesson in democracy. But perhaps we should draw a lesson from the degree of emotional disturbance that can result when a man suddenly discovers just how valuable his freedom can be







No matter where he lives or how he farms, the man who has pride in his place and confidence in its future advertises that fact with an inviting gateway or entrance.

The fine big sign erected by Ed. Garner & Son (top left) leads people to their Canyon Ranch near High River, Alta. The entrance-way sign of T. A. Leader & Sons, of Penhold, Alta., (top right), shows that they raise Angus cattle and are

proud of it. The lower left photo shows that this Longview, Alta., rancher is proud of his spread and he proves it by putting his brand up high for all to see. Even a simple gateway (bottom right) is an open invitation to visit the Malden Hereford Ranch at Maple Creek, Sask.

Dress up your entrance and make sure the latch-string is out.

## A little wheat— —a little chaff by Ivan Helmer

A wonderful 1958 and all the best for everyone! Especially the readers of this page who deserve something better.

The Nanton (Alberta) News comforts the Western nations over their chagrin at not being the first satellite launchers with these words: "We prophesy that in a relatively short time the United States will have launched a bigger and better satellite complete with tail fins, bigger fenders, wider seats, lower bodies, champagne bubbly ride and wrap-around milk windows and that you won't be able to park it either."

When you're having "one more for the road" be sure it isn't the road to oblivion.

In New York a young family was greatly surprised recently to have an excited Riot Squad crash into their home and disturb the pleasantries of the family breakfast. The raid was almost immediately after the milkman had given the family a most peculiar look through the front window. It seems the lady of the house had left a note in the milk bottle. But she had written her order on the back of a sheet of paper used at some time by her small son (a lad steeped, no doubt, in the tradition of TV). The side the milkman read, said: "I am being held at gun-point in this house! Please get help at once."

The late H. L. Mencken once wrote: "Men have a much easier time of it than women. For one thing they marry later and generally die sooner."

The gadgets available these days are fascinating. One of the later is an electric gadget for beating an egg while it is still in the shell. It operates a tiny flexible needle which is pushed through the end of the egg and at 3,000 r.p.m. mixes the white and the yolk. People attending political meetings can now pelt the objects of their derision with scrambled eggs.

The Russians, having stimulated interest in the planets and the Moon, have inspired a writer to come out with "50 facts about the Moon," the 50th of which is, "if you bend down and look at the moon through your legs it looks much smaller than when you view it standing up. Nobody has explained this yet." Well, if we can get a respite from rheumatic action some moonlight night, when we are in a scientific mood, we can at least verify or disprove the matter.

One tough thing about being a housewife is that if she is sick she has nowhere to stay home from.

The soul specialists tell us that every one is basically decent, and

there may be something in it. Just the other day, in London, a robber serving an eight-year sentence, escaped. He sent his prison clothes back to the superintendent, cleaned and carefully folded, with a note explaining that there was still plenty of wear in the garments, but that he himself had no further use for them.

A press item from Washington states that in Walla Walla, all on the same day, John John reported his car stolen and Carol Carroll was in a highway accident. — tutt, tutt!

Dorothy Parker, a noted humorist turned serious for a moment, writes:

"Let us live while we live. Excessive concern with one's health, anxieties about diseases one doesn't have yet, continuous watching for symptoms, perpetual pulse-taking, trepidation about everything one takes into one's mouth, be it a cigarette or piece of chocolate cake is very unhealthy indeed. One can scare oneself into the grave. And all the talk of illness, disease, diets and death has become, for this writer, hideously boring. One out of five, the placards proclaim, will die of something. Well, then, four out of five won't so let us live while we live."

A plump friend says that only the first day of a diet is tough — after that you aren't on it.

Dave Smith, a farmer speaking on the British Broadcasting system of the days before the Welfare State, told this story:

"I remember one man who was 80 years old and had worked on the same farm for 65 years and was just

beginning to get a bit old and ill. The farmer thought that it was about time he was retired, so he got a spare cottage and a bit of a garden and had a small ceremony down in the local village hall. He asked the old boy down there and all the other workers. They gave him this presentation and said: "You can have that little cottage, and we're going to give you a pension. You've worked here all your life and we are very pleased with you and now you can retire." There was a short pause and the dear old boy burst into bitter tears. "I'd never have come here to work," he said, "if I'd known it was going to be a temporary job."

An instrument that do-it-yourself fanatics should probably have is a slide rule devised by a British doctor. It has around 340 diseases listed along a 24" rule, while in a window along its length can be inserted six "symptom sheets". It is only to be used as a reminder of possible diseases to be associated with any combination of symptoms. Amateurs will need, with it, a good medical book on "How to Eliminate The Inside Man."

A newspaper man describes Hollywood marriages as much, "I do!" about nothing.

People who have an inferior feeling about their opinions of art can take comfort from the statement of a British expert who has revealed "The fact is, we don't know what art is. Everybody has his own ideas about art, and there is very little agreement."

The Dutch have a saying: "We get so soon old, and so late schmart."





F. & R. Photo  
Father Dennis, who supervises the dairy herd for the Trappist monastery, standing with some of the fine young stock in the dairy barnyard.

## Farming with the Trappist Monks

... The cost-price squeeze has cut production of the famous Oka Cheese

by NEIL McKINNON

APPARENTLY Oka is still okay, but its manufacture is too costly an art. I found this out in a brief visit to a fine modern dairy farm on the outskirts of Winnipeg. Here it is that the brethren of the Trappist monastery combine scientific agriculture with traditions as old as their Christian order. Father Dennis told me that it is a trappist rule to leave the monastery as seldom as possible, but our complicated economy demands more complete intercourse in the business world. Father Dennis told me . . . but then, perhaps I should start at the beginning.

My introduction to Father Dennis was at the tall, ornate wrought-iron gate which stands at the end of a tree bordered lane leading to the monastery. I first met a little, elderly man in an ankle-length smock, with a long, grey beard, a tiny skull cap and an electric hearing aid, who greeted me with a smile and an outstretched hand. When I asked him if I might visit their dairy farm he assured me that I was most welcome but bade me wait a moment while he called the brother in charge of the dairy herd . . . Father Dennis.

Father Dennis turned out to be a mild-speaking monk, about five-and-a-half feet tall, with the beginnings of a grey beard, and a close-cropped doughnut of grey hair underneath the old peaked cap he wore while about his farm chores. Originally a Belgian, he had also been a member of an order in China where he was held prisoner by the Japanese for 2½ years. Later, forced out by the Communists he came to this country. I asked him if it were possible for a monk to change orders if he were driven to a country which had no branch of his par-

ent order. He assured me that it would be extremely difficult to make any change at all, and in all cases permission must first be granted by the Pope in Rome. Most brethren of the order are called Brother, but Father Dennis is a priest in his own right and is therefore called Father by the other members.

But back to the dairy farm; Father Dennis was as hospitable as the first monk and directed my car through the huge and ornate gateway, down the road-way past the cross-centered garden, past the great grey church, and across what seemed like acres of manure to the big dairy barn. Inside was a fully-modern milk parlor, with accommodation for three cows in metal stanchions on a raised concrete platform. A system of milk tubes, hermetically sealed, carried the milk to a graduated glass tank suspended from the ceiling where it was measured, then out the bottom of this tank to a big bulk tank. The bulk tank had a double jacket for the cooling water and was thermostatically controlled.

The farm, at present, has a herd of 90 milking registered

Holsteins, the milk from which is sold in Winnipeg. Even in a monastery, apparently, there is a labor shortage. There are a limited number of brothers of the order — not nearly enough to run the operation properly — and they are using outside help to assist them. The helpers I saw at work were Hungarian immigrants. It is this shortage and cost of labor that has halted production of their famous Trappist cheese (not exactly, but fundamentally the same as the Oka being made at the Mother Monastery in Quebec). They hope to make their manufacture of the cheese again some time in the future.

In the centre of the dairy barn, Father Dennis paused in our tour to shake his head sadly and express his regret that the outside world generally had the impression that the Order was wealthy from its operations, and that about all its members did with their time was to run the farm and make Oka cheese and handicrafts. He assured me that this wasn't so. He said that the Trappists devote their lives to the service of God, prayer and study, but that the other activities were merely to pay the everyday expenses of the monastery. He pointed out that it was the orders of monks which carried knowledge and culture through the Dark Ages until the time of the renaissance. His own order is actually a branch of the Benedictines, which started way back in the 6th century and became the leader in the spread of Christianity and civilization in the West.

The Trappists, themselves, began their order in France in the 12th century. At that time the monks were not only the leading scholars of the day, but also the leaders of agricultural progress. The monastery at St. Norbert shows that the brothers of the order have tried to maintain their tradition of progress and have kept up to date with North American farming technology. The Brothers are sworn to poverty and although they are permitted to handle money, they are not as individuals permitted to own any possessions of their own. For this reason the monks try to make themselves as self-contained as possible.

They farm some 14-hundred

acres of rich dairy land, and their buildings are of a fine old and grand style. Actually, the barns are almost too splendid for the modern farmer to build today, and perhaps not quite the best in what is considered modern design. One of the huge barns has all the stanchions removed and the big doors open. It has the separate milking parlor at one end, and the other end is converted to a loafing barn



F. & R. Photo  
A four-foot statue of the Trappist Patron St. Joseph and the child watch over the farmyard of the Trappist Brothers, from a niche under the gable of the machine shop.

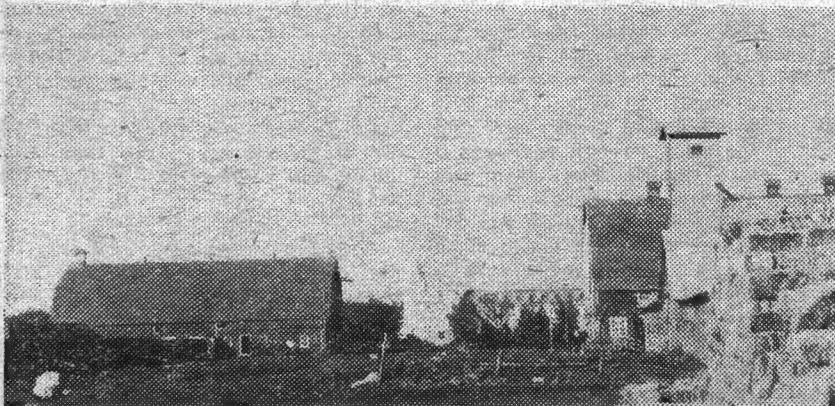
with straw a couple of feet deep on the floor. Father Dennis pointed out a particular cow which had mothered several very exceptional bulls . . . one of these bulls was worth \$25,000.00.

The machine shop is actually a combination of shops; it is a big wooden building with a four-foot statue of St. Joseph and the child set under the front peak. Inside is a complete machine shop with a forge, an electrician's shop, a carpenter's shop and an automotive shop.

I was introduced to the Brother in charge of the swine barn, a jolly French-Canadian Monk by the name of Brother Placide, who was particularly proud of the fine brood sows and boars on the farm. Brother Placide told me that they generally kept about 25 brood sows in the summer and about 15 or 16 in the winter. All litters were sold at ages varying from 6 to 10 weeks, and they amounted to about 600 a year. The pig barns were not large but the pasture seemed more than convenient with a slope leading down to the bank of a stream where the pigs could cool off in the hot summer. The feeding troughs were an admirable adaptation — they were converted porcelain latrines from some hotel washroom.

One barn is being converted entirely to poultry and at the time of my visit, the ground floor was being paved. Above this for two floors, were hundreds of chickens. But we were unable to get in to see them, since even in monasteries, it appears, they lock some doors.

The brothers hope to get in the cattle breeding business in a profitable way. They now have two top bulls in the United States where they were placed on show, and are being held there by a friend of the order to help promote them. Apparently this friend has some good contacts in the U.S. dairy industry and he hopes to encourage the semen selling business for the



F. & R. Photo  
Splendid dairy barns and stocks of baled hay almost surround the beautiful church of the Trappist Monks at St. Norbert, Manitoba.





F. & R Photo  
Brother Placide, who cares for the Monastery swine, stands with one of his Yorkshire brood sows outside the swine house.

Monastic herd. Father Dennis pointed out that they were offered \$3,000 for one bull calf even before it was born, and the price went up further after it was born.

One thing was particularly noticeable on the farm and that was the friendliness and trust of all the animals for humans. No heavy gates were slammed to frighten the cows into refusing to milk. Any pig on the place could be patted or stroked by a stranger, and in fact one had to be careful lest one of the huge sows climbed out of its mud-hole and came over to give visitors a friendly rub with its side, like a

big fat kitten with arched but dirty back. The same applies to the cows. As we passed through the barn which held the young stock of heifers, Father Dennis could call each heifer by name and stroke its dished face in passing. The minute he entered their compound, they gathered around him like chickens after feed.

After my tour of the farm, Father Dennis apologized that he could not invite me to dine with him because his fare was far too simple, but he asked me to return again some time for another visit. I assured him I would, for there is a peculiar

fascination about the Trappist's cloistered life, with its contrasts of subtle religious chanting and the roar of power loaders; its vows of poverty and business know-how; and its devotion to faith in a material world.

### More on safflower seed

SOME 2,000 tons of safflower seed from southern Alberta is now on its way to Japan. With the success of this crop in the Foremost and Medicine Hat areas this year, enquiries from all over the province and beyond have been received at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

It was not until this year that interest was finally aroused, when two United States companies moved in early last spring and signed contracts with southern Alberta farmers covering some 15,000 acres. It provided a wonderful opportunity to test the crop commercially and results obtained were quite encouraging. With the contract price of 2½ cents per pound and yields running up to 1,000 lbs. per acre, safflower quickly became recognized as a useful crop.

With its long season requirements safflower is definitely not a crop for northern areas, says Mr. W. D. Hay, Cerealist at the Farm, and its growth will necessarily be confined to the south of the western provinces.

### Poultry research

OVER the past 50 years the poultry industry has developed from the small farm flock, hatched and brooded by mother hen, to the large commercial flock as we know it today. This rapid development would have been impossible without continuous poultry research.

Until 1900 little attention was given to the economic characteristics of the many breeds and varieties of chickens. About 1910 the trapnest was invented, and shortly after the progeny test was introduced as a means of improving egg production. Improved incubation and brooding followed and by 1920 practically all farm hatching had ceased.

Then vitamins were discovered and this made it possible to raise chickens the year round. This was followed by the development of specialized meat and egg strains of birds. Feed conversion has increased from about 4 pounds of feed per pound of gain to less than 2.5 pounds of feed per pound of gain.

The development of egg laying strains has led to greatly increased production. This accompanied by improved rations has led to much greater feed efficiency for egg production. Many flocks now require only about 4.5 pounds of feed per dozen eggs against some 7 pounds of feed formerly.

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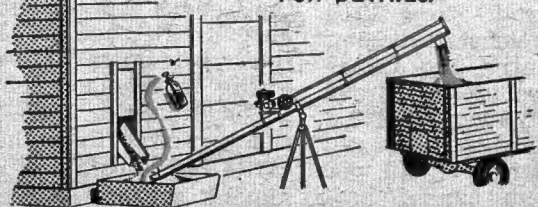
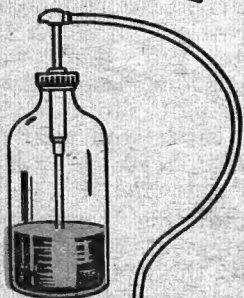


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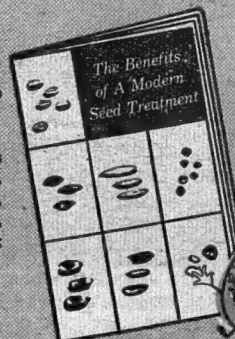
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# Canadian cattle cross the border

by Grant MacEwan

CANADIAN cattle are again moving southward and in substantial numbers. Through the years it has been an off-again-on-again trade, but most cattlemen have agreed that the United States, with its rapidly expanding population, is the logical and almost inevitable market for the Canadian surplus in beef and other meat animals.

In 1956, the export of beef cattle to the United States was negligible with Canadian imports of both beef and live beef cattle for slaughter exceeding exports. In other words, Canada, having admitted 7,400 head of beef cattle from the United States, 18,800,000 pounds of fresh and frozen beef and 10,340,000 pounds of canned beef, was a net importer rather than an exporter.

It should also be noted in passing that in the same year, Canada's imports of mutton and lamb far exceeded exports. While we shipped out 45,000 pounds of mutton and lamb, we brought in over 9,000,000 pounds, mostly from New Zealand and Australia. But even the lamb and mutton received from the United States exceeded what we sent to that country. And as for wool, the balance was overwhelmingly on the side of imports.

With beef, the fact was that Canadian prices in 1956 were generally above an export level and federal government figures showed that only 1.2 per cent of Canada's total cattle output left the country. Striking as it may seem, Canada for the five years to 1957 consumed all but a very small fraction of its record production from meat animals.

The year 1957 will present a totally different picture. Up to November 23, 1957, beef cattle exports to the United States, according to federal government figures, numbered 207,492, compared to only 1,686 in the same period in 1956. Of the 1957 shipments to the same date, 141,818 were classified as feeder cattle and 65,674 as slaughter cattle. In addition, there were 34,295 dairy cattle and 11,673 calves going from Canada to the United States.

Early in December it was reported that cattle of 700 pounds and over going south would be subject to an additional one-cent-per-pound duty and some alarm was expressed that the United States tariff against Canadian cattle was being raised. What it really meant was that total cattle imports to United States from all countries—mainly Canada and Mexico—during the last three months of 1957 were approaching the quarterly quota of 120,000 head, beyond which the duty becomes 2½ cents a pound instead of 1½ cents.

The quota principle is not new, having been part of United States cattle import policy for over 20 years. Since March, 1953, when Canadian cattle were re-admitted following the brief but bitter experience with foot-and-mouth disease, the United States has imposed a duty of 1½ cents a pound on cattle weighing less than 200 pounds; 2½ cents a pound on cattle weighing 200 to 699 pounds, and 1½ cents a pound on cattle of 700 pounds and over.

They are the cattle of the latter and heavier group that in-



Nat. Film Board photo.  
Cattle ranching on the wide prairies comes into its own to fill demands for beef both at home and abroad

terest Canadian producers chiefly and herein there is a general quota of 400,000 head per year. On cattle beyond that number, the duty increases from 1½ cents a pound to 2½ cents a pound. Moreover, when the imports in this category reach 120,000 in any single quarter of a year, the higher tariff duty may apply. It means, in effect, that though the duty at the end of a three-months quarter may rise to 2½ cents a pound, it automatically drops back to 1½ cents at the onset of the new quarter.

In a practical sense, only Canada and Mexico are concerned about the United States import quotas. In some years, Mexico has been a heavy supplier of beef cattle but in 1957, Canadian stock entering the American market far outnumbered the Mexican cattle.

On dairy cows, the United States import duty is 1½ cents a pound; on live pigs, one cent a pound; on sheep and lambs, 75 cents a head; and on fresh and frozen beef and veal, 3 cents a pound.

And when meat animals and meats move the other way—from United States to Canada—the duty charges are roughly the same, 1½ cents a pound on slaughter and feeder cattle and 3 cents a pound on fresh or frozen beef and veal.

Pure-bred animals for breeding purposes move duty free in either direction.

Canadian cattle were not always welcome on the markets to the south and the story is one of violent fluctuations. Between 1900-1913, the McKinley Tariff was a serious barrier to Canadian cattle and during those years an average of 125,000 cattle a year were sent to England and Scotland. From 1913 to 1920, the northern cattlemen enjoyed free entry and Canadian cattle crossing the border averaged slightly over 200,000 a year. In 1921, however, a heavy "emergency" tariff of 30 per cent ad valorem caused pro-

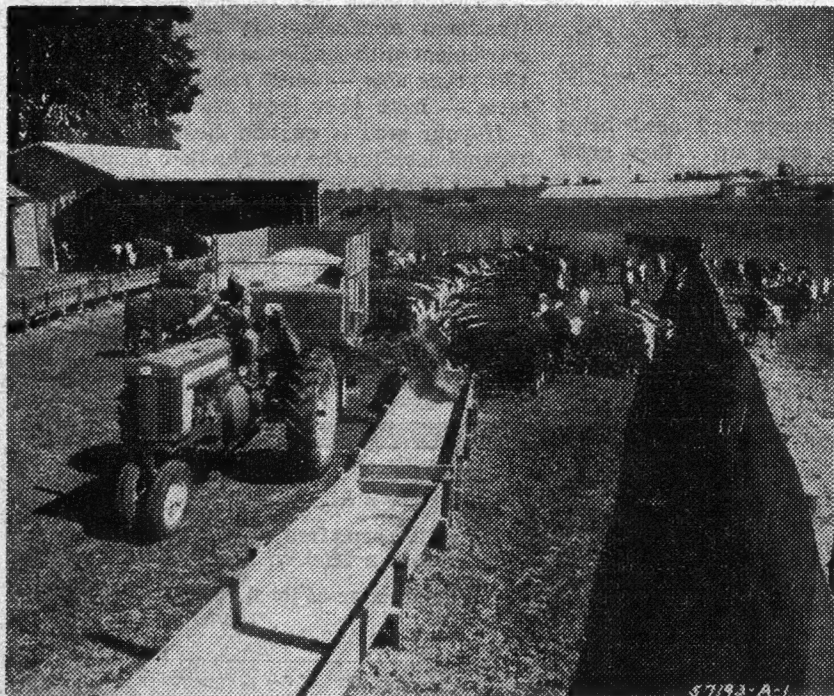
ducers to turn their eyes once again toward the United Kingdom market.

From 1922 on, the United States tariff policy was more favorable to Canadian cattle—at least temporarily. There was the Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922 demanding 1½ cents a pound on light cattle and 2 cents on heavy cattle. That continued until 1931 when the Hawley-Smoot Tariff made entry slightly more costly and sent Canadian cattle back to the United Kingdom markets and the long and costly rail and ocean hauls involved.

The United States-Canada Agreement of 1936 set a new course from which there has been only moderate tariff deviation, although major disruptions have occurred from time to time—for example, the Canada-imposed, war-time embargo extending from September, 1942, to August, 1948, and the United States dictated embargo from February 25, 1952, until March 1, 1953, because of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Saskatchewan.

The biggest export years in Canadian history were 1948 which marked the beginning of the Geneva Agreement, and 1950 when prices were rising to unprecedented heights. In the former year, a record 436,647 Canadian cattle went south and in the latter year there were 431,654 cattle and enough dressed beef to bring the total for the year to a cattle-equivalent of some 575,000 head. It was a year to be remembered.

Notwithstanding some misleading statements which have been heard, the United States tariff regulations of the present time differ but little from those which came into effect under the Geneva Agreement on January 1, 1948, and still less from those set down following the lifting of the emergency embargo on March 1, 1953. Nothing is any newer than the fact of cattle in substantial numbers moving southward again—that



John Deere photo.  
A combination of cheap feed and a big market makes the feed-lot business boom





Farm and Ranch Review photo.

By truck and by rail, western beef moves to the border to supply the big U.S. market.

for the first time in six years, the international trade in cattle for beef purposes came close to quota proportions. It should make for confidence and prove of special benefit at a time when wheat is still difficult to move.

It was a strange year — 1957. The first three months witnessed the movement of over 4,000 United States cattle to Canadian markets and then, in April, the flow was reversed and Canadian cattle began to go export—mostly Alberta cattle being billed to points in the Pacific Northwest.

In the months following, the movement gathered momentum and by the first of December, stockmen who allowed themselves to become out of touch with market developments could hardly believe that deliveries were approaching a quarterly quota.

It must be evident that Canadian and United States prices are likely to retain the closest possible relationship. Cattle can move either way but the big movement will be southward. It seems almost inevitable that Canadian producers will be needed to help feed the constantly growing and already large United States population. American cattle numbers reached record peaks in recent years and are now receding.

Any way one looks at it, the United States population is growing away from the nation's reasonably capacity to produce beef and other meats and if that country is to maintain its present standards of diet, it will need and want Canadian cattle and Canadian meats. The ratio between North American people and North American beef cattle becomes ever wider and time works in the cattleman's favor.

The number of first artificial inseminations in 1956 increased by 12 per cent, or from 419,825 in 1955 to 470,919 in 1956, reports the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A total of 76,562 cows were bred in 1956 by frozen semen, an increase of 29.8 per cent over 1955. Artificial insemination was practised in more than 64,008 herds, and 149 units and clubs were operating. The total number of bulls in use in 1956 was 439, averaging more than 1,000 cows bred per bull.

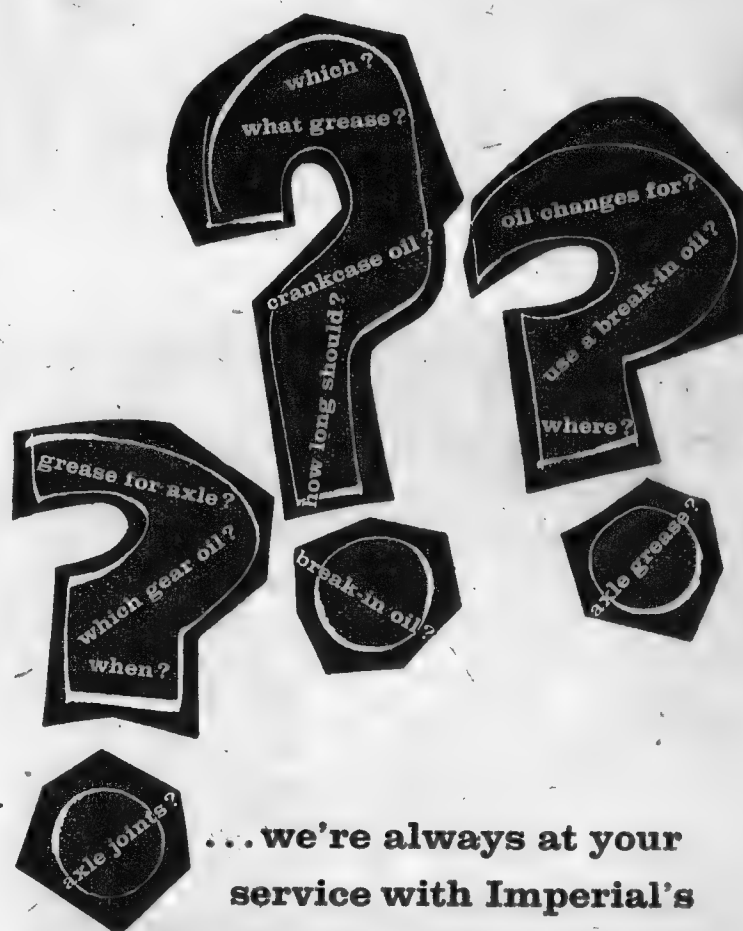
### "Aster yellows" flax disease

WITH the newer varieties now fully protected as they are, against existing races of rust, flax has in recent years been considered a fairly safe crop to grow from the standpoint of disease. This year, however, a relatively new virus disease known as "Aster Yellows" has made its appearance over quite wide areas in the U.S. flax belt as well as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Found for the first time in Canada on flax about 1950, this disease has been well known for some time as one which attacks asters and a large number of related crops. Its outbreak this year, as formerly, has coincided with an outbreak of leaf hoppers. These arrive in the early spring and propagate rapidly. The virus is transmitted by the leaf hoppers who absorb it from aster plants as well as from a wide range of related plants and weeds and transfer it to the flax where it develops and results in a distortion of the floral parts and the formation of leaf bracts. At the same time the plant turns yellow. While the disease prevents some bolls from forming, it does not, however, kill the plant. For this reason, it may be difficult to determine the extent of the damage until the crop is threshed.

For the reason that the disease is carried by leaf hoppers, it is difficult to control. Considerable research is already underway to discover means of controlling the disease but so far no satisfactory method has apparently been devised. Insecticide sprays have proved effective by eliminating the leaf hopper but the cost is much too high to make their use economical. A more likely approach, therefore, will be the search for a resistant variety, or strain, which will provide the parent stock of one that combines desired quality with resistance to "aster yellows". Already some 1,000 varieties in the world collection are being studied in an endeavor to locate stock which possesses satisfactory resistance to the disease.

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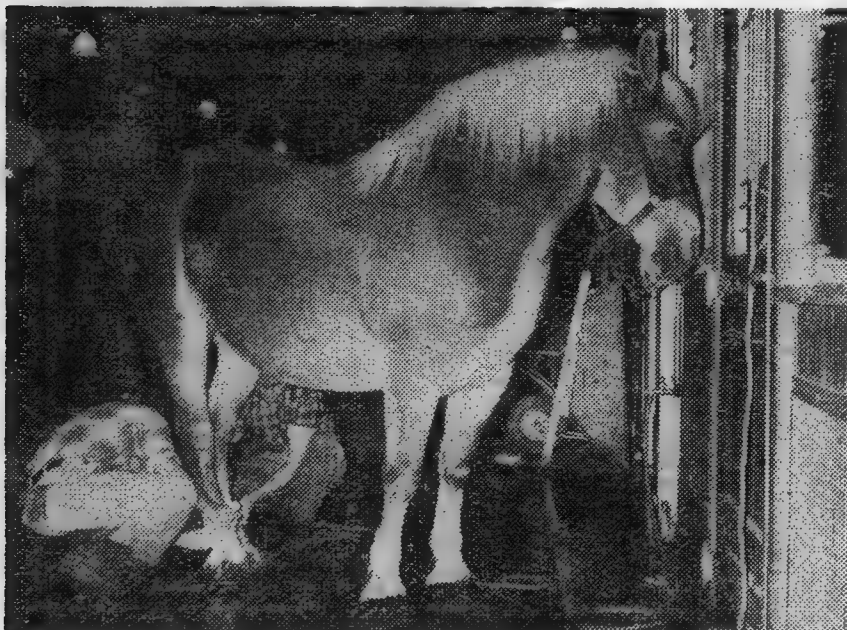


# A backward glance at the Royal

by Ina Bruns



Cows in lather and men in rubber aprons is the order of the day at the Royal.



The horse palace could be the most popular spot in the whole show.



Pigtailed Miss makes sure her cow's tail is looking its best.

THE stock question of reporters who, night and day, pound their beat over the colored concrete at the Royal Winter Fair is always this: "What impressed you most with the show?" Now that the red carpet has been rolled away for another year and the shouting has ceased, I've had time to look back over it all and to ponder the significance of the fair from two points of view: first from that of a farmer's wife, and second from that of a writer with note book and camera handy.

The most electrifying turn of events was, of course, Canada's dropping of the wheat championship to the British farmer, Mr. A. Davidson, of Manningtree, England. I was in the press room when Mr. Davidson was brought in from the long flight, a little weary and overwhelmed with all the excitement, but most friendly and smiling.

"I'm not really an Englishman at all," he said in a voice that clearly marked him for the Scotchman that he is. "But my family and I farm a 500-acre bit of English soil so this honor goes to England."

Besides his prize-winning Cappelle Desprez soft red wheat, Mr. Davidson raises barley, oats, 26 acres of sugar beets, 20 acres of potatoes, peas and 200 lambs. Each year he fattens 400 steers for market! He is a married man with two daughters and a son 21 years of age.

As a reporter I was interested in all this, but as a farmer's wife I was interested in the sample Mr. Davidson had contributed. It was unlike any sample I had seen before. Compared to the darker glistening kernels of Canadian varieties, this sample looked almost moisture-soaked it was so plump and so light in color. There was a marked absence of any redness about it. To most of us it appeared "off color", but this could not have been the case. Mr. Davidson told us the harvesting conditions had been almost ideal when the prized sample was taken. He also told us his award winning wheat came from a field that averaged 76 bushels an acre, so apparently the English farm can not only produce as good or better quality wheat as we in Canada, but they can outstrip us for yield per acre.

I was thrilled when our good friend and fellow Albertan, Jack McBride, of Benalto, was again named Rye King, but I wasn't surprised. I had visited the McBride farm this fall when they were harvesting their 400 acres of Petkus seed. Not only was the quality of the grain exceptional, but crops were so heavy the combine labored to handle the swath.

About 99 out of 100 people at the Royal will tell you when asked, that the highlight of the show for them is the horse show. Though we are breeders

of Angus cattle and the Blacks kept calling me back for return visits, still I found myself drifting down to the horse Palace at every opportunity. A gathering of Albertans could always be found at Lord and Lady Gordon's stable where the prize-winning Greensleeves was a much sought out target for cameramen. Next door to this noted horse was the Gordon's neighbor and fellow horse lover, G. Howard Trautman with his champion palomino from Rimbe. The taffy-colored winner is a full sister to Golden Spike, the horse that won so many honors for Mrs. Sam Henderson.

I visited the hog barns with H. Gordon Green, one of Canada's most noted writers and secretary of the Canadian Landrace Swine Association. Gordon, who raises everything from monkeys to Landraces and beautiful daughters on his 400-acre farm near Montreal, has convinced me we might do worse than to invest in some of these straight-backed, large-eared Danish hogs to which he has devoted so much of his time.

The Landrace hogs, so I was told, produce a superior ham, are longer and leaner than other hogs and they are noted grazers. Besides all this they are the best crossing pigs known and produce large litters of heavier piglets. To prove his point Gordon showed me some of these hogs and the weighty hams did actually seem to give the animals a different gait.

The deafening roar of the poultry section makes it a less popular meeting place for devoted followers. I did go there before the show actually got underway and before a full house of feathered exhibits made conversation impossible. A poultry producer told me something of the ordeals an exhibitor must endure if he is to carry off any ribbons.

"They wash those birds not once but three times!" he told me, "and to avoid colds, they must be dried quickly and completely." Though I could see that nature had had a helping hand in producing the glistening white plumage, I could scarcely see how anyone—even a most ardent poultry lover, could bathe a turkey or goose and still have the energy and enthusiasm to attend the Royal.

"Is it true that lipstick is sometimes used to add color to the combs and wattles of the fowl?" I asked this expert. He only grinned. "On the white birds one must rely on careful massage to heighten the color of the comb and wattles. One must also feed the birds according to the texture of feather desired: soft foods such as cooked rice and bread and milk for downy, fluffy plumage, hard grains for firm and glistening feathers," he said, neatly sidestepping my question.

One exhibitor who went to all this trouble to groom a hen for



the show, must have been dismayed to find biddy in a fine gooey mess after a troupe of youngsters were marched through the poultry section. A little girl passing a pen with an ice-cream cone became the victim of theft when Biddy popped her beak into the confection and greedily gobbled it before the startled youngster could say "shoo".

The triplet Gurnsey calves that were a highlight at the fair, were so frequently photographed and fondled they were in a state of complete exhaustion when we saw them late one night. It happens only once in a million bovine births, and all cattlemen paused to marvel at the beautiful youngsters.

I enjoyed my visit to the wash rooms where cows were in a lather and men were in rubber aprons as bossy was given her beauty bath before facing the judges.

A giant Jersey bull done up in burlap and chains held no grudge for these indignities as he insisted on licking his master's face at every opportunity. He had won prizes both at the Royal and in Chicago and in spite of the reputation that Jersey bulls have for trigger tempers, this one was a full brother to Ferdinand for he obviously enjoyed his roll as that of glamor boy.

I enjoyed the flowers, the vegetables exhibits, the goats and most of all I enjoyed the people. In one afternoon I talked to four young chemists from Mexico, to a woman from Paris, to a woman from New Zealand and a negro from the southern states.

"Canada?" the little Mexican lady exclaimed. "Oh, she sooo beeg! She sooo bew-tiful!"

"I feel happy here," the negro said, but the little lady from Paris could speak no English so she made a typical French gesture with her hands and winked.

But the lady from New Zealand did have something to say that should make Canadians proud. "I think you must be the cleanest, best organized people in the world!" she exclaimed. "I never enter one of your eating places but what I simply marvel at the cleanliness and the efficiency of the place. Your women are so smart — so self reliant and so happy. My trip to the Royal has been a revelation not only to Canada as an agricultural country but to Canada as a world power."

One has to pay a visit to the Royal before one can imagine that so much drama, so much breath-holding suspense can be captured in a competition. Perhaps this love of contest can best be described by a brief conversation I had with a young girl showing some heifers.

"It's the ambition of my life to lead just one winner out of that arena," she told me.

The next day I saw the girl

brushing and grooming her animals as though life itself depended on each hair being in place.

"How did you make out yesterday?" we asked, certain that such ambition could be born only of a championship.

She looked up and flashed us a bright smile. "Oh, I didn't do too well yesterday," she said. "In fact I came last. But," she added as she tackled the job at hand with new vigor, "I've still got one to show tomorrow!"

It's wonderful to rub shoulders with such optimism and enthusiasm. Maybe that is why I enjoyed my visit to the Royal Winter Fair so completely.

*In writing for a change of address or subscription renewal be sure you sign your name and give your old address, as well as your new one. Quite a few letters unfortunately omit both name and address.*

## Seaway ports for the prairies

MANITOBA is calling on the Federal Government for more port facilities at the Lakehead . . . to offset U.S. port expansion.

Premier Campbell has sent a strong letter to Ottawa in a formal request for the facilities which would amount to providing an ocean port for the prairies. Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan sent a shorter letter to Ottawa, endorsing the recommendations and Premier Manning plans to add his support.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that unless lake terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur were equipped to handle general cargo and accommodate truck traffic, the potential economies of seaway would be squandered.

He warned that the United States port of Duluth is currently doing an economic and en-

gineering study of its lakehead port, backed by ten million dollars, and failure to prepare Canadian ports for ocean commerce would make Duluth the major general cargo terminal for Western Canada. Specifically, Mr. Campbell asked that a study of Canada's port situation include:

1. An evaluation of present Lakehead terminals and feasibility of converting them for ocean traffic.

2. Design requirements and costs of minimal new facilities and best locations.

3. A survey of both short and long-range potential traffic, which could bear part of cost of the facilities.

4. A study of possible financing in terms of indirect rather than immediate direct returns.

5. Possible forms of port organization that could be compatible with existing developments.

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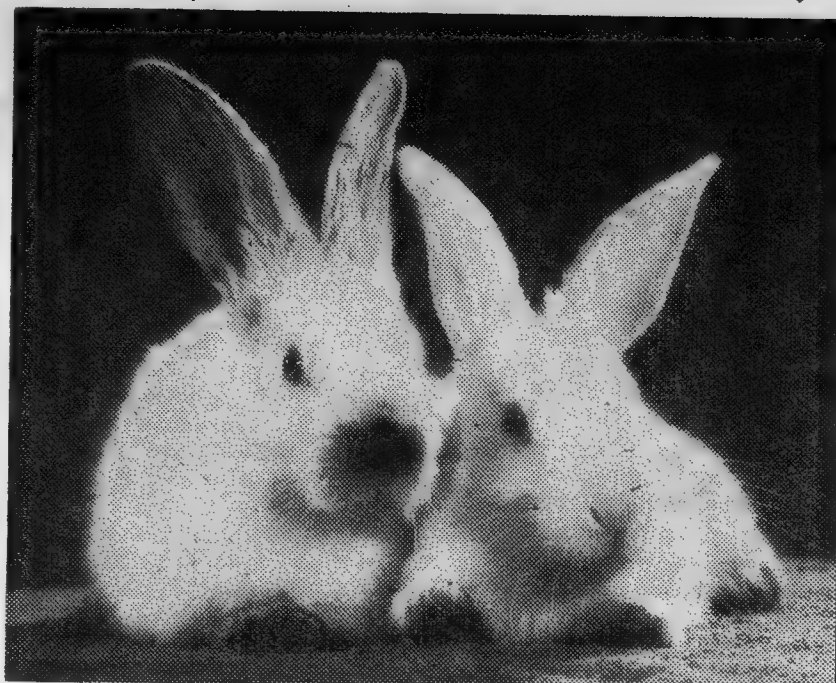
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Most people will agree with Kerry Wood that these two bunnies are just too cute to eat.

## I remember mama

by Kerry Wood

MAMA became frisky on the coldest mornings of January. Her large eyes sparkled with zest, her pink nose quivered with delight, while her very ears seemed to wag with enthusiasm. Mama liked to have the back of her neck scratched, especially in the recess where neck and shoulders join. Sometimes she whimpered with pure joy when fingers probed into a crevice that hadn't been rubbed for a while.

Mama was the most friendly of all our rabbits but her disposition became sour when winter dragged into February and a March blizzard delayed the spring. By then she'd nip any finger that ventured too close. We sympathized fully. The winter was getting much too long, and we knew that Mama was fretting for balmy air and green grass. So we'd open the hutch door and reach a cautious hand towards her, fight off her boxing paws, then grab Mama by the shoulder scuff. Next we'd carry her into the house for a few minutes play, much to the nervous pleasure of the rabbit as she explored across the slippery kitchen linoleum.

When April came, Mama had an angelic disposition. By that time she'd have the darkest corner of her hutch box filled with eight, nine, or even ten tiny leverets, naked and blind at first but soon achieving the marvelously alert look of young rabbits. Mama was the best mother of all our brood stock and thus had earned her maternal name. She loved her huge families, tending them tenderly. At this period Mama was always hungry. If we didn't feed her enough, Mama broke out of the sturdy hutch and loped across the garden to the edge of the forest, there gorging herself on any native greens she could find.

The first time this happened, we frantically rushed the naked leverets into the house and installed them in a shoe-box under the stove, thinking that Mama had heartlessly taken leave of her brood. But outside again, Mama was sighted in the forest shade. The young were hastily re-installed in her hutch, Mama was coaxed with a carrot, then all was serene once more in rabbit-land.

By May, Mama was completely fed up with motherhood and started nipping her cavorting young to make them mind their manners. When that happened, we knew it was time to take her half-grown family out of Mama's crowded hutch to give her a little privacy. Mama became sweet tempered again, purring with pleasure as we chuckled her under the chin. But we dared not let her get bored during this festive spring season, because Mama wanted to be busy. Which meant that after four or five days, we sent an urgent message to the boy who owned a white buck called Buster. After the nuptials, Mama lolled in the sunny corner of her hutch and literally beamed at the world. Before long, she'd proudly present us with another eight, or nine, or ten leverets which she dearly loved at first and crossly nipped later.

At that time we kept rabbits for meat. A lot of Canadians think this is a horrid idea, though a properly fed domestic rabbit provides delicious table fare. Whisper it low in a Farm and Ranch issue, but rabbit flesh is even richer in proteins than either beef or poultry! It is easily digested, too, which was the chief reason we kept half a dozen hutches. At that time an aching ulcer kept me skinny; a doctor suggested that rabbit meat might fatten me up to a healthy weight, and it did. Yet I loathed the very idea of

butchering those friendly animals, so eventually Mama and her associates became pets and nothing more.

Rabbits are marvelous pets, though not if they are kept only in hutches and given ten minutes care at morning and evening. Those who welcome rabbits into their homes in place of cats and dogs can never say enough in praise of bunnies. One at a time, of course, else the house will swarm with rabbits and you'll have trouble. A female makes a better pet than a male, as males tend to get strong-scented in season which detracts from their appeal as house-pets. Rabbits are just as easily house-broken as puppies, providing they are given a box full of fresh saw-dust daily.

Everyone knows that they are appealingly beautiful animals, gentle in nature, and full of playful fun. Rabbits have a large bump of curiosity, which sends them on a thorough tour of home premises a dozen times a day to make sure everything is in order. At times they indulge in wild races, making flying leaps over chairs and couches and bounding up or down stairs with streaking speed. Their drumming is a subdued thunder which provides a never-ending source of interest to humans, who soon recognize the special thumping which means danger or the excited tempo of high jinks.

My friend Reg kept a house-broken rabbit for years, a huge Belgian Giant that weighed twelve solid pounds. Reg's farm home was not far from town, and one cold winter's night a horse pulled a cutter into his yard and my friend saw a district bachelor sodden with alcohol under the buffalo robe. Reg put the tippler to bed in an upstairs room to sleep it off. Next morning when Reg and his family were at breakfast, they brought their pet rabbit from its night quarters and the huge bunny promptly sensed a strange presence in the house. Up the stairs galloped the big bun, with a heavy thump-thump as it went into the spare bedroom and a more cautious thud or two as it approached the visitor.

A horrible scream rang out, whereupon the rabbit bolted downstairs and leapt into the haven of Reg's arms. The family heard a frantic scrambling from the guest room, then a completely sober man staggered down the stairs in a half-dressed state and gazed wildly at the assembled family as he made this solemn declaration:

"I'm off the bottle for good! There's been times when I saw pink and yellow spots, and once the wallpaper slithered with snakes, but this time a monster rabbit jumped into bed with me and sat on my chest and rubbed its whiskers on my face!"

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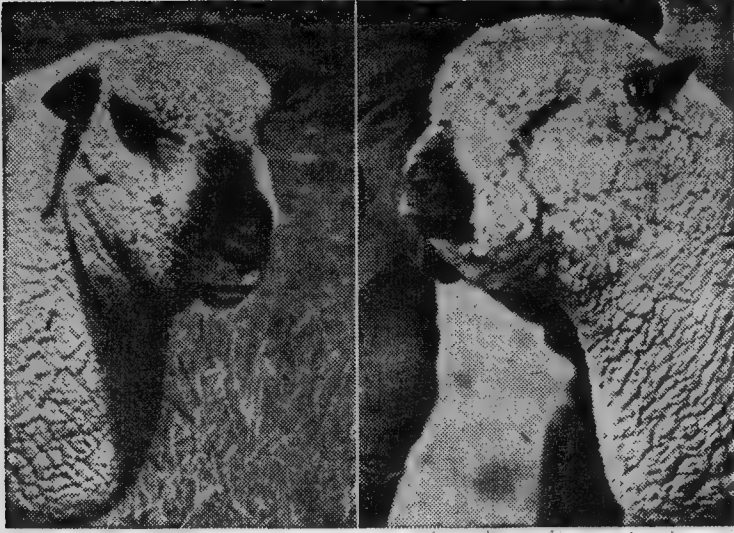
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Department of Agriculture photo.

"Open-faced" Shropshires have several advantages over the "Closed-faced" strains of the breed, judging by results of comparative tests made at two Experimental Farms. The open-faced type, shown at left, increased in weight faster than the closed type (at right) and avoided the necessity of constantly trimming the wool from around the eyes to enable the animal to see. (See article.)

**A**PPARENTLY heavy sideburns are of no more use to sheep than they are to man.

Seven years of sheep studies by the Canada Department of Agriculture on the relative merits of the open-faced British type Shropshires and the closed or wooly-faced American type, tend to favor the British breed in many respects. G. M. Carman of the Animal Husbandry Division, says that the superiority of the open-faced type appeared in birth weight, 14-day weight, 28-day weight, weaning weight, yearling weight, market weight and age at marketing.

Furthermore, the open-faced ewes had slightly heavier fleeces than the closed-faced types.

While some early sheep breeders preferred wool covering on the faces and extremities of their animals because they believed this covering was associated with heavier fleeces, this theory has been disproved some years ago. Where the ewe is required to travel extensively to feed, the wool-blind ewe may suffer from malnutrition, or may stray and become easy prey for predators. Wool-blind lambs in the feed lot tend to be more timid than the open-faced type. Under farm flock conditions the constant trimming of the face of the wool-blind ewe and lamb is time consuming and costly.

### Wheat and flax rotation

**F**ARMERS growing wheat and flax on rotation will make their biggest profits by watching their order of rotation. Nine years of tests at the Swift Current Experimental Farms have produced some surprising figures. The tests showed that where flax is seeded on fallow and then followed by wheat, total acre returns in the two crop years average was close to \$82.50, but where wheat was followed by flax, the return worked out to \$61.87 or a difference of \$20.63. These figures should be of interest to all farmers growing wheat and flax on rotation.

Selection in America in the Shropshire breed has been for excessive face cover, while in Britain, some Shropshire strains have been maintained and selected along open-faced lines. These lines are credited with being superior to the American type in milking ability, robustness, scale and vigour. Ewe flocks at Ottawa and Nappan Experimental Farms were divided on the basis of face cover. Those with least face cover were bred to British type open-faced rams; those with most face cover were bred to closed-faced or American type rams. Resulting offspring from these two lines were then tested for performance.

In the seven-year period eleven rams of the open-faced type and thirteen of the closed-faced type were used on the two farms. Average weight of the ewes in the Ottawa flocks were equal at the time of division.

The weights of both types of ewes increased during the test period, but the open-faced, British type group increased faster than the closed-faced, American type.

Possibly part of the advantage of the open-faced type lamb studies in the farm flock performance tests could be attributed to the "grading-up" to the larger type British Shropshire, or to outcrossing.

### Value of fertilizer

**I**T is well to remember that the food supply of all plants enter the plants through the roots, and under our dry prairie conditions, the less rain water that is available the larger amounts of water that are required to produce a pound of dry matter. This is because the plant is forced to divert more of its energies to the production of a greater root system to get sufficient food. Under a test, a low fertility soil required 21,000 pounds of water to produce one bushel of corn. The same land fertilized used only 5,600 pounds of water to produce a bushel. The acre-yield was 80 bushels, while the non-fertilized field produced only 20 bushels.

### World stockpile of wheat?

**J**OSEPH stored grain to good advantage and the British paper, the Manchester Guardian, apparently has some such modern thought. It suggests that U.N. should store half (about 2 billion bushels) of the North American wheat carry-over to "create a world stockpile for an emergency." The newspaper says: "One part of the world has so much wheat that it does not know what to do with it, while another part is almost without it." It adds, that drought so affected Australia's last crop that the Australian carryover will only satisfy commitments for the next 12 months. "A similar failure of the Canadian and U.S. crops," the paper says, "would be disastrous without a world stockpile."

### Hens need light for their work

**T**HE eight-hour day shouldn't apply to the laying hen if a high rate of production is expected to be maintained. Wherever possible it is a good idea to have lights in laying pens. Hens need a 14- or 15-hour day.

The use of artificial light to add to the hen's working day is best started as the days begin to shorten and carried through until the days lengthen again in the spring. It is also good practice to use artificial light when the flock is reaching the end of its laying year. This will add stimulation and help to keep up production.

Such light does not have to be strong. A 40-watt bulb, six feet above the litter, with a reflector is strong enough for a floor space of 200 square feet.

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A black and white photograph of a large, dark-colored cow, likely a Friesian or similar breed, standing in a field. The cow has a white face and a white patch on its belly. The background shows a flat landscape with distant hills under a cloudy sky.

The buffalo, following the natural urges characteristic of these lordly beasts, roamed free and unrestricted in an immense circle route, from the Rio Grande river, to the Mississippi, north and west through Montana and South Alberta to the Rockies, and north to the Red.

Direction from town



Cattalo browsing on the range of Wainwright Buffalo Park where the herd is flourishing under careful range management.



Saskatchewan and even the Peace rivers. The famed "Buffalo Bill" Cody is credited with killing as many as 5,000 buffalo during the great slaughter of the last century.

During the wide open buffalo slaughter a Montana Indian named Walking Coyote had an idea. Realizing the buffalo was headed for destruction he conceived the idea in 1874, the year the Mounties established Fort-Macleod, of starting a herd of his own. In 10 years, Walking Coyote boasted a herd of 13 buffalo. Short of cash to further his venture, he sold his little herd to two ranchers, Michael Pablo and Charles Allard, for \$250 a head. A sidelight here carries a bit of tragedy. For all this cash was too much for the Indian. He headed for Missoula, Mont., blew his new found wealth and was found dead under a bridge near the town.

White man's civilization soon pushed into the range of the Pablo-Allard herd and they found themselves faced with the necessity of finding a new grazing area for the 500 head they now owned. It was then the Canadian Government became interested seeing here a chance to do something to save just about the last herd of the once proud monarchs of the Canadian plains.

They bought the herd for \$250 a head F.O.B. Edmonton, the largest herd of buffalo in the world. Agent for the government in the deal was Alex "Buffalo" Aotte of St. Jean, Man., and 75 hand-picked cowboys joined in the round-up that took more than two months.

By 1907 to 1911 the herd was established in its new home in Canada. It was at the Wainwright, Alta., preserve that they flourished by careful management and there, too, that the interesting cross-breeding project was initiated.

### Alfalfa-Ryegrass best pasture

THREE years' grazing tests at the SwiftCurrent Experimental Farm using dryland crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, and Russian wild ryegrass, each with alfalfa, using ewes for grazing, has shown the following: in pounds of mutton crested wheatgrass-alfalfa produced 37 pounds, intermediate wheatgrass-alfalfa, 36 pounds, while the Russian wild ryegrass-alfalfa produced 54 pounds per acre. The results have been similar each year. The intermediate wheatgrass-alfalfa was the only one of the three which did not stand up well to grazing.

### Not Roman Chariot Wheels!



Farm and Ranch Photo.

Mr. Lloyd Tennis, the manager of the Manitoba Memorial Agricultural Museum, stands with one foot on an old millstone that was believed to have been used on the Red River in or near Winnipeg. They were driven by either water or horse power. Not just a simple circular stone, each is a composite of 16 separate stones which have been carefully shaped by a mason and fitted into a tight circular mosaic. The surface grooves both ground the grain and channeled the flour to the outside.

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**Robert N. Hurley . . .**

# The man who paints the prairies

by Stan Obodiac

IT is very seldom that Farm and Ranch Review readers read about an artist. But Robert N. Hurley, of Saskatoon, is a different artist — he is an artist who paints the prairies. In fact he is about the best prairie painter in Canada.

Broadcaster James Minifie, of Washington, says of Hurley: "He is one of the most authentic prairie painters."

Professor Charles Lightbody, of the University of Saskatchewan, says: "What the windmill was to Rembrandt, the prairie elevator is to Hurley."

Dr. Max Stern, of the Montreal Art Gallery, has said: "I always thought a great deal of his sensitive rendering of the Canadian prairie scene."

Hundreds of comments like this have poured in on Hurley during the last 20 years. He has sold over 1,000 prairie paintings, mostly to people who move away and have a terrific longing for the Canadian prairies.

It was in 1951 that the Hurley boom was really on. Four of his paintings were presented to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh as a gift from the people of Saskatchewan. After that everybody thought it "fashionable" to own a Hurley.

In 1954 a "Hurley" was presented to the Rev. Geoffrey F. Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Through the help of Entomologist Chris Farstad, of Lethbridge, who is an Alberta Hurley booster, I traced a "Hurley" down to Lord Beaverbrook who wrote me from the Bahamas and said: "Yes, indeed," that he had purchased the "Hurley" himself in Montreal.

This Beaverbrook-Hurley connection is a coincidental story in itself. After the first world war Hurley wanted to emigrate to Canada, but he had no money. Lord Beaverbrook sponsored his passage by providing £20. Of course he did not know that Hurley would become an artist and he would collect his paintings.

In Canada, Hurley found a tough life. Through the thirties



Robert Hurley with one of his typical winter farm scenes.

he was on relief for seven years. But plenty of time turned him to the palette. Using the crudest of instruments (a brush he had made from hairs out of a camel's tail — he sneaked into the Saskatoon Fair one day and pulled them out himself!) he found his own style. With ordinary beet juice, because he had no money for paint, he could paint a prairie scene that was the most individual seen and one that would pull at your heart strings.

Robert Hurley's earliest prairie painting companions were Ernest Lindner and Mashel Teitelbaum. His earliest buyer was Professor P. R. Simmonds who gave him a job at the University of Saskatchewan Plant Pathology Department. From then on Hurley has been on the upgrade. The University people pushed the prairie painter. He was part of cultured expression and part of deep roots' prairie expression.

Quite the remarkable thing about Hurley is that even though he is famous as the prairie painter and can't paint fast enough to keep up with demand, his prices remain rather low. He has been criticized for this by other artists, but somehow he feels that low prices go with the "prairie feeling." And anyhow, who could afford a painting in the thirties?

Well known people around the world own "Hurleys". I have already mentioned a few of them, including royalty. Graham Spry, the Saskatchewan Agent General in London, has several. Air Marshal Sir John W. Baker has a couple. Author Marjorie Wilkins Campbell has two. The famous Canadian collector Frederick Mendell has several. Author Mary Hiemstra has a couple. So has Saskatoon Star-Phoenix editor Eric Knowles. In fact, every prominent prairie person seems to possess at least





North of Prince Albert, Robert Hurley stops by a country road to catch a prairie scene, while the light is just right.

one, including Premier Tommy Douglas.

When Negro singer Kenneth Spencer was in Edmonton he just had to have a "Hurley" to remind him of the prairies. Northwestern University Professor John Logan keeps in touch with home by a painting.

This is the one, positive amazing thing about Hurley's paintings. They have a terrific pull at the heart-strings of prairie people, ex-prairie people, or journeying people. This pull can be described as nostalgia, homesickness, patriotism, provincialism, and the general feeling that these people are the ones who have experienced the many insurmountables of the prairies and are proud of it.

### Research on grasslands

A CONDITION which is perhaps true of Canada is claimed to exist in the United States, according to Dr. Willis A. King, professor of dairying at Clemson Agricultural College, in South Carolina. Dr. King was speaking at a convention of members of the Joint Committee on Grassland Farming. Dr. King said: "Research on Grasslands, this country's most expandable resource—must be increased. More money is being spent for breeding a single grain crop than for breeding all of the 125 forage grasses and legumes under study." Major grassland problems demanding research, Dr. King pointed out, are plant breeding and selection, stand establishment, management and pest controls, preservation and utilization, and breeding and selection of cattle to eat and efficiently convert forage into human food. "The general philosophy," he said, "of many farmers and of the government favors less cultivation of crops and more grass. Cattle numbers are increasing, and grass is the cheapest source of nutrients for these cattle."

Rice is the number one food in the Far East. There is good evidence that the consumer there will pay more for rice when he can get it, and that he will take wheat only when supplies of rice are not adequate.

The very nature of Robert Hurley is associated with this feeling. He has come through the despair and triumphs of the prairies and somehow he has put all this immensity of feeling in his small water colors.

But why only water colors? Says Hurley: "I can't express myself fast enough in oils."

That is the temperament of the man. Now 62 years of age he is fully devoted to painting. He has one other passion, too—religion. He says, humbly, "Everything I have done I owe to God."

Hurley prays that he will succeed with painting. I believe his prayers have been answered, for he continues to paint the western prairie as no man has painted it.

### Get the killer

AS cold and snow increase, coyotes move into farmyards to prey on poultry, sheep, young pigs and calves. Mr. Gurba, Alberta's Supervisor of Crop Protection and Pest Control, says this is especially true on the fringes of settlement. Coyotes move out of forest areas where rabbits and mice are scarce and into grain fields after the more plentiful field mice. Their next stop for easy food is the farm yard.

About 45 municipalities plan to use "1,080 poison baits" in more sparsely settled areas, says Mr. Gurba. They will be prepared and set out by trained department and municipal officers. These so-called baits are effective in reducing over-all coyote numbers, but for the "killer-coyote", experienced at poultry and live stock killing, the best cure is still the use of coyote getters and strychnine-fat pellets.

Action taken against coyotes early in the winter will reduce losses of poultry and live stock and help to prevent the re-occurrence of rabies.

There is room for at least four new poultry processing plants in Manitoba because of the increasing demand for ready-to-cook poultry, according to Hon. F. L. Jobin, minister of industry and commerce. This opinion is based on a 28-page report, on the subject, recently released.

### Don't break the ice

ICE accidents take a heavy toll of life each year in Western Canada, and the Red Cross asks you to help stop such accidents by keeping ice safety rules. They offer a short poem which may save a life:

ON INCH thick, KEEP OFF,  
TWO INCH thick ONE may,  
THREE INCH thick, SMALL  
GROUPS,  
FOUR INCH thick OKAY.

### Giant mangels

A GROWER would require a very little acreage if he could get the results obtained by Mr. C. E. Allred, of Raymond, Alta. Mr. Allred harvested ten tons of mangels from a ¼-acre plot. And what mangels! From his crop he was able to select 4 mangels with an aggregate weight of 72¼ lbs. Each looked like a large ham, with the largest of the four weighing 19½ lbs.

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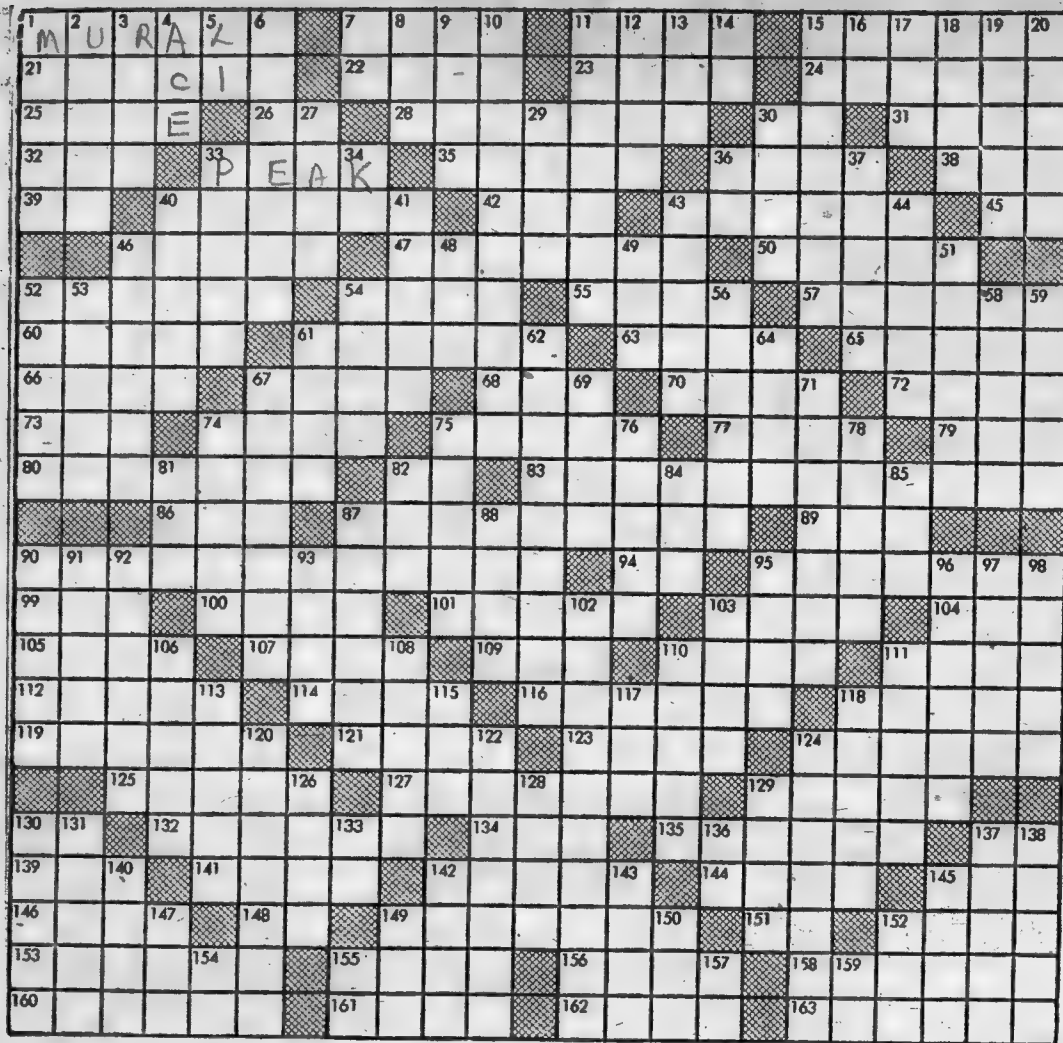
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# Crossword Puzzle



- | ACROSS                                 |  |                                | DOWN                               |                                   |  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Wall painting (pl.)                  | 57 Snicker                                   | 109 Powerful explosive         | 1 American general                 | 49 College yell                   | 103 Greek letter                         |
| 7 Wife of Zeus                         | 60 French composer                           | 110 Number (pl.)               | 2 Product of nervous tension       | 51 Be present at                  | 106 To slop over                         |
| 11 Gumbo                               | 61 — of Capricorn                            | 111 Quarrel                    | 3 Russian hemp                     | 52 Seize                          | 108 Agitates                             |
| 15 Corsair                             | 63 Plays a part in affected style (slang)    | 112 Storehouse                 | 4 High card                        | 53 More unusual                   | 110 Taut                                 |
| 21 Evoke                               | 65 Bristles                                  | 114 Allows                     | 5 51 (Rom. num.)                   | 54 God of love                    | 111 Steps, over a fence                  |
| 22 Ardor                               | 66 Dry                                       | 116 Addresses in welcome       | 6 Salary                           | 56 Workshop of a blacksmith       | 113 Trojan hero                          |
| 23 Chinese wheat flour noodles         | 67 Favor                                     | 118 Condition                  | 7 Pronoun                          | 58 Artist's stand                 | 115 Mineral spring                       |
| 24 Positive poles                      | 68 Spinning toy                              | 119 Part of the eye            | 8 Man's name                       | 59 Prepared                       | 117 Unit of energy                       |
| 25 Skin disease                        | 70 Prevaricator                              | 121 Immerses                   | 9 Rave                             | 61 Weight (pl.)                   | 118 Stains                               |
| 26 Fundamental mass of life tendencies | 72 Tableland                                 | 123 Wild buffalo of India      | 10 Kind of coal                    | 62 Restraining                    | 120 Agrees to                            |
| 28 Chanted                             | 73 Japanese coin                             | 124 Labored                    | 11 Heavy public vehicle            | 64 Feminine name                  | 122 Guided                               |
| 30 Size of shot                        | 74 Winnows                                   | 125 Choose                     | 12 Retain                          | 67 Sea North of Norway            | 124 Medicated disks                      |
| 31 Spanish artist                      | 75 A dolmen in Algiers                       | 127 Gradings                   | 13 To free of                      | 69 S. American seaport            | 126 Old pronoun                          |
| 32 River of England                    | 77 Group of three                            | 129 Cruises                    | 14 Article                         | 71 Quoit that surrounds peg (pl.) | 128 Arrow poison                         |
| 33 Pinnacle                            | 79 Man's nickname                            | 130 Land measure               | 15 Person who supports his country | 74 Entertains lavishly            | 129 To season                            |
| 35 Three-penny piece                   | 80 Likes better                              | 132 Carelessness               | 16 Preposition                     | 75 Drinking vessel                | 130 Kind of palm                         |
| 36 Stringed instrument                 | 82 By  | 134 Heavy East Indian wood     | 17 Varangians                      | 76 Affray                         | 131 Competitor                           |
| 38 Compass point                       | 83 Liberally                                 | 135 Make possible              | 18 Hot-weather drinks              | 78 Smells                         | 133 Plural ending                        |
| 39 Teutonic deity                      | 86 Goddess of infatuation                    | 137 Interjection of exultation | 19 Succinct                        | 81 Passing fancy                  | 136 Symbol for nickel                    |
| 40 People of a country of Europe       | 87 Special skill in some handicraft          | 139 Part of body               | 20 Compound ether                  | 82 Suitable                       | 137 June —, actress                      |
| 42 Short for Confederate soldier       | 89 Tibetan gazelle                           | 141 Observes                   | 27 Lalra                           | 84 Greek letter                   | 138 Gem (pl.)                            |
| 43 American musician and poet          | 90 Act of compressing into a smaller compass | 142 Pares                      | 29 Native metals                   | 85 Hearing organ                  | 140 Material made from diamond fragments |
| 45 Teutonic deity                      | 94 Babylonian deity                          | 144 Sicknesses                 | 30 Large liquid container          | 87 Weakened                       | 142 Top of head                          |
| 46 Showers                             | 95 Tract of land                             | 145 Once around track          | 33 A water spirit                  | 88 Aquatic bird                   | 143 Cooky                                |
| 47 A scratching out                    | 99 Farewell                                  | 146 Cry of the Bacchanals      | 34 90 (Rom. num.)                  | 90 Provide food for               | 145 Dwell                                |
| 50 Country of Asia                     | 100 Halt                                     | 148 Hebrew letter              | 36 Exclamation of triumph          | 91 Shaped like an egg             | 147 Before                               |
| 52 Abraded                             | 101 Din                                      | 149 Heels over                 | 37 Persian elves                   | 92 To deny                        | 149 Vehicle                              |
| 54 Man's name                          | 103 Prohibits                                | 151 Symbol for tellurium       | 40 Destined                        | 93 Earth                          | 150 As it stands (mus.)                  |
| 55 Sinks                               | 104 Paid athlete                             | 152 Prima donna                | 41 Long-legged bird                | 95 Prepares leather               | 152 Flatfish                             |
|  | 105 Labels                                   | 153 Vegetable                  | 43 Lawful                          | 96 Fills with horror              | 154 Correl of either                     |
|  | 107 Drinks slowly                            | 155 Ship's officer             | 44 Juniperlike desert shrub        | 97 Angry                          | 155 Syllable of scale                    |
|  |  | 156 Estimate                   | 46 Gorge                           | 98 Celebrated                     | 157 Symbol for erbium                    |
|  |  | 158 Journey                    | 48 To tear                         | 102 One who throttles (pl.)       | 159 Artificial language                  |
|  |  | 160 Changes                    |                                    |                                   |  |
|  |  | 161 Angered                    |                                    |                                   |  |
|  |  | 162 To box                     |                                    |                                   |  |
|  |  | 163 Chastens                   |                                    |                                   |  |



## Ben S. Plumer retires

**BEN S. PLUMER**, the farmer and rancher from Bassano, Alberta, is a big man physically, standing over six feet in height, and he grew in wisdom and breadth of mind in the 34 years that he rendered exceptional service to the farm movement in Western Canada. His principal activity in that field was as a member of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool since that organization's inception in the autumn of 1923. For the last fourteen years he was chairman of that board. He served the Wheat Pool movement in the west as a director for a longer period of time than any other individual.

Mr. Plumer was a leading spokesman for the Wheat Pool and other farm organizations before royal commissions, provincial and federal governments. He held various offices in other farm organizations and was also a member of the advisory committee of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Candid in speech and decisive in manner, Mr. Plumer made a favorable impression wherever he spoke, whether it be before the highest councils of the nation, before commissions or to groups of farmers, small or large.

He came as a young man to the Bassano district from his birthplace at Chadwick, Illinois, in 1911, and there he started farming. He is now the owner of substantial acreages of farm land there and at Brooks, and also a 5,000-acre ranch. Before coming to Alberta he married Miss Florence McCreary, who had been a schoolmate. The family consists of three girls and three boys.

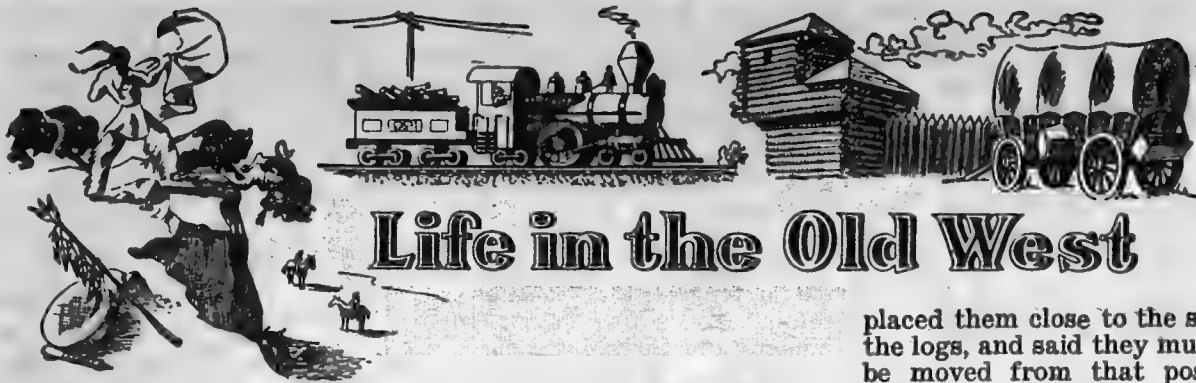
At the annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool held last December, Mr. Plumer tendered his resignation. He felt he had completed a heavy task and was ready to hand the responsibilities on to other hands. The gathering was stirred to deep emotion as George Bennett, on behalf of the group, expressed appreciation of services rendered by Mr. Plumer and presented him and Mrs. Plumer with gold watches.

## Sheep housing important

**FARMERS** entering the sheep industry or expanding are advised by the departments of agriculture that arrangements should be carefully planned as to housing. All available information should be obtained well in advance of building so that plans can be given ample study and thought. If this is done the operator will achieve far more satisfactory arrangements for his particular operation. Information is available from any provincial department of agriculture, or district agriculturists.

Solution On Page 31





## Life in the Old West

### Building a prairie mission

*In service among the Indians, dedicated young missionaries had their own problems . . . and successes*

**T**HE Mounted Police and others who came with the first white men to the early West gained for themselves lasting fame around the world. But the young missionaries who blazed their spiritual way across the Prairies might well be called the unsung heroes. They also endured untold loneliness and isolation, privations, hardships and dangers to bring the Gospel Story to those who knew it not.

It was in 1879 that J. W. Tims (later Venerable Archdeacon Tims, D.D.), one of these resolute young men, left his ship-building business in England to start a four year's course preparatory to becoming a foreign missionary for the Anglican Church. On the completion of his course he was ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral, and left immediately for Blackfoot Crossing in Southern Alberta, the post assigned him. Years later, he became one of the greatest living authorities on Blackfoot customs and language.

The journey from Liverpool, England, to Blackfoot Crossing, east of Calgary, took six weeks. Arriving in New York he entrained by rail to Helena, Montana, then by stage to Ft. Benton, then overland by I. G. Baker's Express, an open wagon drawn by seven mules, which brought him to Fort Macleod, on the Blood Reserve.

Here the young missionary was met by Rev. Trivett, Anglican missionary on the Blood Reserve, who took him on a three-day tour, initiating him into the work among Indians. That first Sunday they visited several camps, in each case going to the lodge of the Chief, where a crowd of Indians quickly gathered. While Rev. Trivett conducted a short service, the Indians sat around smoking and drinking tea. The bucks did not allow their squaws to attend these services.

At the lodge of the head Chief, Red Crow, they were invited to have something to eat, and had they not watched the preparation of the food, it might

have tasted quite appetizing. His squaw took a swig of water from an old whiskey keg, squirted it onto her hands and then wiped her hands off with a corner of her blanket. Emptying some flour, baking powder and salt, into a bowl, she added water, mixing it with her hands until it was like dough, then fried it over the open fire in the middle of the lodge. As the young missionary watched the preparation of the bannock, he was sure he wasn't a bit hungry; but later he ate his share and found it very good.

Rev. Tims preached his first sermon at the Police Barracks at Macleod, and then proceeded on his way to Blackfoot Crossing by wagon, arriving there six weeks after he had left England. Here he called to see Chief Crowfoot, head of the south branch of Blackfoot, and head Chief of the Blackfoot Nation, consisting of four tribes. Crowfoot did not give Rev. Tims a very warm welcome; but told him that they already had too many missionaries. He told him that perhaps Old Sun, Chief of the North Branch, would let him stay.

Chief Old Sun gave the missionary a warm welcome, and told him he would be pleased to have him build his house close to his own lodge. He immediately went out and placed four stones on the prairie about eight feet apart, in the form of a square. He said to the missionary: "You must not move the stones. That will be big enough for a house for yourself. If you build a bigger house we shall suspect that you are going to have a lot of white men to come and live with you and take possession of our reserve."

Rev. Tims made a trip to Calgary and purchased logs for a house, 30 x 20 feet. When the logs arrived, he placed them on the ground outside the square of stones, and then told Old Sun that he could not get the logs inside the space he had laid off. He then moved the stones and

placed them close to the side of the logs, and said they must not be moved from that position. The house was built and the stones remained for a year or so, when the Chief was persuaded to move them so as to allow the house to be enclosed by a fence, ten feet from the house all around.

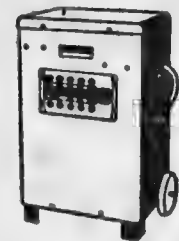
After the house was built, Old Sun came over one morning and invited the missionary to have breakfast at his lodge. The next morning, and for about twelve following mornings Old Sun and his wife arrived uninvited, to have breakfast with the missionary. He would say, "Don't you remember, you had breakfast at our house?"

The missionary opened a room in his home as a school for children, and to entice them to come, he gave them colored candy. While they learned from him, he learned the Blackfoot language from them. He found that they had few words in their vocabulary, but filled out with gestures. "Aspastutsit" mean-

(Continued on page 29)

It is the opinion of S. F. Dingle, vice-president C.N.R. operation, that there will be heavier grain shipments over the railways in the New Year.

Poultry producers are advised to always consult packing plants before delivering poultry in order to insure birds are processed soon after delivery, and shrinkage held to a minimum.



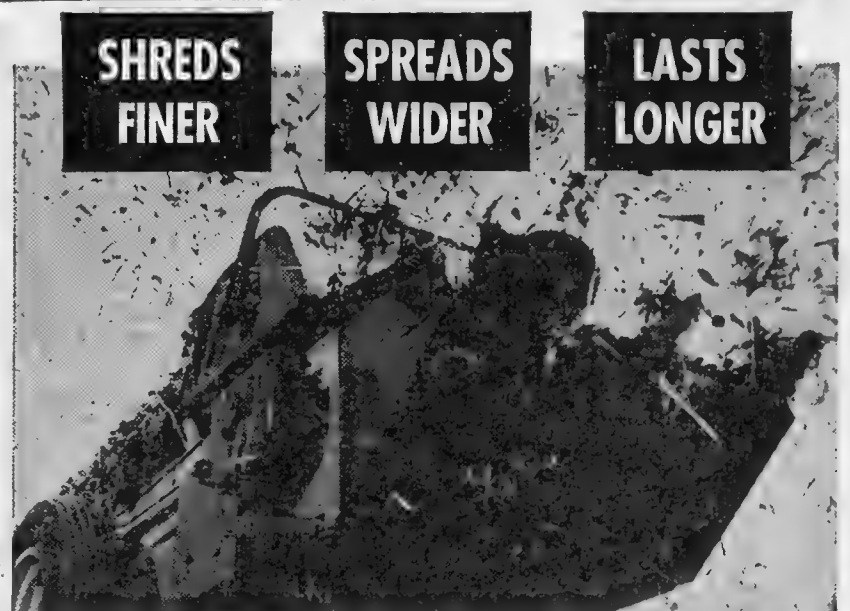
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## A Special New Year's Message To Our Delegate Body

An old and valued friend and past president of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Mr. George K. MacShane, sent us a letter addressed to all our delegates.

The message is timely and important and we hope that each of you will read it and be reminded of not only the privilege of being a delegate and representing your neighbors and others in your district at the annual meeting, but also of the responsibility that goes with it. We are very happy to publish this message.

Mr. MacShane writes:

INNISFAIL, Alberta,  
January 2, 1958.

Dear Friends:—

At the beginning of a new year I would like to send greetings and a message to the Delegate body of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool.

My message is to the effect that they re-dedicate themselves anew to the task they have already set and the expansion of the Co-operative movement as a whole. There can be no need to stress the fact for I realize that you are fully conscious that the continued success of your organization rests almost entirely with you. For you are the link between Member and Management and on your shoulders falls the all-important task of membership loyalty.

Good management and membership loyalty is a team that cannot be licked. Given a continuance of these two necessary attributes the future success of the Dairy Pool is assured.

In closing let me wish you every success in your work throughout the coming year and from the membership at large I know I can pass on to you a sincere thank you for past endeavours.

G. K. MacSHANE.

The Directors and Management and Staff of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool express their sincere wish to all our members for a

**Very Happy New Year  
to all in 1958**

**Central Alberta Dairy Pool**

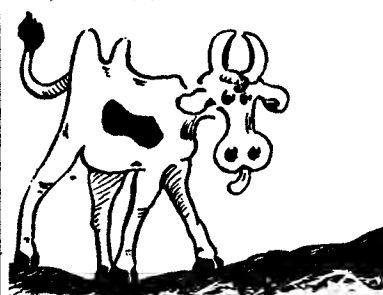
*"Owned by those it serves"*

with branches throughout Central Alberta and in the south  
at Calgary, Brooks and Lethbridge.

### Farming with the brain

BEING ingenious with tools and machines has its advantage. George Matthews, of Hardisty, Alta., built himself a one-man haying and foraging outfit. The main items in its construction were an active mind, ability to use a welding outfit, an old truck chassis, an old hammer mill, a pick-up assembly and a few pieces from binders and threshing rigs.

Now Mr. Matthews can run down a windrow of fresh cut hay and pick it up, cut it and blow it into the combined wagon box. If the machine plugs he can quickly reverse the feed. When the wagon is full he can run into the building along side the silage pit in his feed lot, engage a belt, and hoist one side of the wagon box. The other side swings open and the cut feed slides into the pit. In the fall Mr. Matthews can fill the box with straw from combine windrows. Using a slat chain he runs the straw back through the cutter again and blows it into the hayloft.

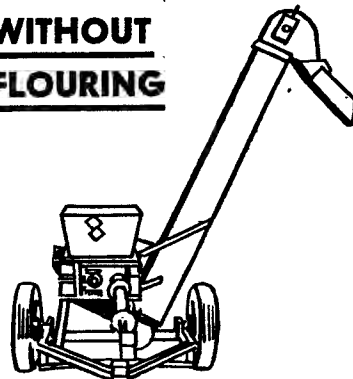


**FLOURY FEED  
ALL BALLED UP?**

**HENKE  
ROLLER MILLS**

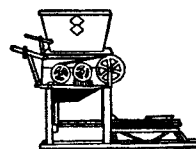
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## Happy Winner

In The  
**Farm and Ranch  
Review Contest**

Dear Sir:—

I must answer your welcome letter which I received on November 19th. It was really a big surprise to me to know I was the winner of \$1,000.00, and I could hardly believe it—I still can't. I give great thanks to know that I have been so lucky once in my lifetime. We have sent in to so many contests and bought tickets on cars, but were never lucky enough to win and I give great thanks again for this one.

We are just a young couple—both in our twenties—and have one little girl who was three in August. We live on a farm: own one ¼ section and have another ¼ section rented.

When we moved on our own place this summer there were only two granaries there, and we had to build a house and, oh, there were so many things we had to have for which this money will come in so handy.

We didn't send in at first because we couldn't sell any wheat and we thought we would never win anyhow. But all of a sudden we thought we'd try it at the end of the contest. We listened after that, but didn't hear any more about it, so we thought the whole thing was finished and we didn't think any more about it.

Many people heard about it over the radio before we knew, and I just couldn't believe it when they told us I had won. When I got the cheque I was so shaky and happy I hardly knew what to do. Again I am so thankful and I couldn't express in words the way I feel. And we enjoy the magazine very much, especially the articles of the pioneers and the recipes. I am so grateful and thankful. I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Very Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,  
(MRS. ROSIE E. HARDER)  
Gouldtown, Sask.

### Atomic age in dairying

ALL the milk from about 100 farms, within seven miles of Britain's big Winscale atomic energy plant was put on the dangerous list recently, when a uranium cartridge got out of control. The cartridge, used in nuclear bombs, became overheated and belched radio-active iodine through the plant chimney. A spokesman told a press group that milk tested from the farms involved showed as much as six times the radio-active iodine of normal safety limits. "We do not say the situation is dangerous, but we felt it necessary to stop supplies, especially for children," said the plant medical man, Dr. McLean.

No mention was made in the news item of how long such a ban might last.



## Capt. Palliser was here

CAPTAIN John Palliser wouldn't know the old place now, and he would know it even less if the Red Deer River dam and the Saskatchewan River dam projects ever get beyond the talking stage.

It is one hundred years since Palliser, representing the British government, came to Canada to size up the country, east of the Rocky Mountains to Upper Canada.

Palliser was not impressed with the country and wrote of it: "Nothing but desolate plains meet the eye."

Not too far from where he probably got his worst impressions, the much talked about Palliser Triangle, now stand four thriving modern cities, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary.

He could hardly be blamed for failing to foresee that this region would, in a very few decades, be growing more wheat than the country would know what to do with; or that fine cattle and sheep would abound where the "buffalo roamed".

Coming from the damp green climate of Britain, in dry years, the western prairies must indeed have looked barren and hopeless of a future to John Palliser.

Palliser was not the only early explorer to make discouraging reports on the future prospects of the west. Many others were of his opinion, no doubt because they were surveying a scene for the first time completely different to the countries from which they came.

Fortunately, their viewpoints failed to stop Western Canada's stubborn pioneers.

## Rapeseed prospects

THE possibility that Saskatchewan farmers may want to triple their rapeseed was seen by A. D. Miller, manager of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool vegetable oil plant at Saskatoon recently.

Last year's acreage in Saskatchewan was 435,000 acres, Mr. Miller said. Judging from the number of inquiries received so far at the mill about seed, it is apparent that next year's acreage might reach 1,500,000 acres. Mr. Miller doubted if seed for such an acreage would be available, and he also warned that it might be extremely difficult to successfully market the crop from such a large acreage. Europe appears to be self sufficient in rapeseed, or to have a surplus. Owing to embargoes and tariffs the U.S. is not a market. The only solution to a rapeseed surplus, then, is in the further development of the Canadian market, a solution not likely to be too quickly realized.



"Then I dreamed I got this chicken thief cornered in the barn - Biffi Socko!"

## Caribou decline

ONE of the poorest calf crops in years has cut the Caribou herds of Canada's northlands to an estimated 200,000, federal wildlife officials say.

The rapid decline of the north's most important game animal is bringing consideration of new recommendations urging stringent control measures, and a possible review of Indian and Eskimo hunting rights.



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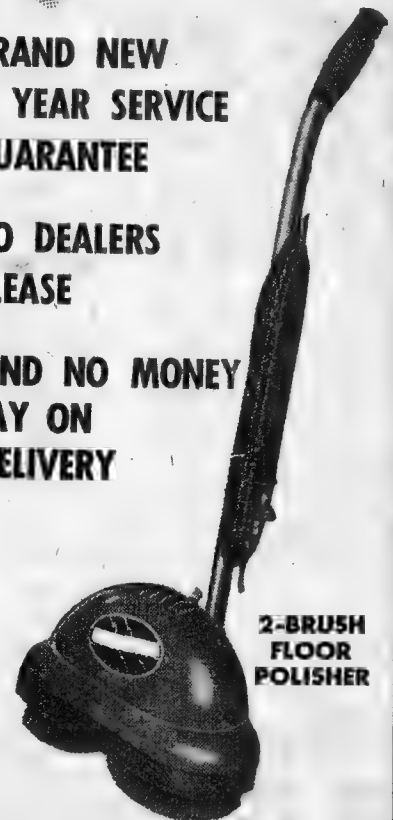


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*Aunt  
Sal*

We welcome in a brand new year,  
The year one — nine — five — eight;  
We wish you Happy New Year,  
Though 'tis a few days late.

IT NEVER ceases to please me that every time I ask for your help with some question you hasten to jump into the gap. I can't say it surprises me for during many years past the readers of this page have proved repeatedly they like to help their sisters in distress — and they do that very thing. Six of the problems that were dealt with in the November issue received able help from some readers. In fact in the case of how to make hominy there were many replies. Now I'm going to deal with the six questions referred to above and then if room permits I'll include others that have come to me during November and first part of December. Here goes:

## HEARING BAD?

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MODERN HATCHERIES,  
DAUPHIN, MAN.

**Q:** My family is fond of milk puddings, but I have trouble with the milk scorching. How can I prevent this?

**A:** Place milk in pan (I prefer a heavy aluminum). Add part of the sugar that will be needed for the pudding. **DO NOT STIR.** Place over direct heat. It will come to boil without scorching. Proceed with the pudding stirring constantly then. — (Mrs. M. W., Jeffrey, Alta.) And a Calgary reader who doesn't want her name used suggests that if sugar, or both sugar and salt are added, the milk will not scorch. Or, another trick is to grease the pan with salad oil or butter.

**Q:** In a home-made sausage recipe that was placed on this page in November the writer said to use condensed smoke, and now several have written in asking me where this can be obtained.

**A:** I have made inquiries at all the largest food stores and have not been able to get it as yet — I'll go on trying.

**Q:** I have heard that green tomatoes ripened in the house cannot be canned successfully.

**A:** Mrs. G. H., Maloneack, Sask., says: "I add 2 tps. sugar to each quart and we find them so much nicer," and she also adds, "I used to wrap the tomatoes in paper and store in a dark place, but now I place them in room temperature and they ripen much more quickly — and possibly that improves the flavor as well."

Mrs. D. H. C., Cluny, Alta., says: "My brother is a cannery man and he says no tomatoes ripened north of California retain their good taste and he sends there for his canning tomatoes."

**Q:** My home canned tomatoes and juice always separate and although we prefer the taste of the home canned ones they would look so much better if they would congregate. — (Mrs. J. F., East Arrow Park, B.C.)

**A:** I have had home canned tomatoes act in this unobliging way, too, but I found by shaking the jar vigorously all was well again.

Note: I have a very fine recipe for canned tomatoes and I've made a note to insert this in next August's issue. Also I might state that for all those who favored my recipe for green tomato relish I have what I think is even a better recipe that is called Cantaloupe relish that I shall also place in next August copy, watch for it.

**Q:** I have heard that an 18th century dollar is worth around \$700.

**A:** I got two replies about this. One woman, Mrs. W. R., Wolseley, Sask., quoted me a list of prices for coins, but she didn't say where she got these prices, but another letter came from a professional Numismatist. His name and address are: Cec Tannahill, 2725 - 24th Ave., Regina, Sask. Anyone interest-



If you can keep your little boy or girl busy in bed, she or he won't mind staying there when a slight cold, or sore throat makes it wise for the child to be there. If there's a handyman in the family he can make a very convenient bed-tray from a board and four legs; it will answer the purpose as much as a tricky one from the store because the child can wiggle around beneath it as she colors or draws or writes letters. If there is no handyman then open up two legs of a card-table; stand them on the floor close to the bed, and leave the other two folded under. Rest the table on a plump pillow on the bed to hold it level. With some sort of table like this any child will keep busy and happy and the sick-a-bed-time will go quickly.

ed in old coins may write him.

**Q:** Why do my peaches and pears turn dark after they are canned?

**A:** Mrs. N. A. F., Castor, Alta., says: "Be careful that the fruit isn't too ripe or they will turn dark when cooked."

Mrs. J. E. C., Knee Hill Valley, Alta., has this suggestion: "First I put hot syrup in the jar; peel pears or peaches; quarter them and drop into the hot syrup. Since adopting this method I've bid good-bye to discolored fruit."

**Q:** Can anyone give me information on cooking ripe corn and using lye? I believe this dish is rightfully called hominy.

**A:** HOMINY

I told you I had never prepared this dish, but I also told you that I'm sure others had, especially those coming from the southern States. I would like to give credit to many women who all wrote in such nice informative letters which I am going to quote from, but really there were so many that I'd better not take up the space in listing you all, so I'll just say, "Thanks a million for your timely help." Now, there was this main difference in its preparation some called for lye and some for baking soda. Some readers felt that the use of lye was dangerous and required too much washing and endangered the hands of the user.

Shell a gallon of large grained white corn. Place in an iron pot with water enough to cover. Dissolve 3 ozs. of lye or 3 tbsps. baking soda. Let soak over night. In morning place over fire and boil 2½ or 3 hours until husks are all loosened. The soda or lye will turn the corn yellow so drain off all water. Place in tub or large dishpan and wash in several fresh

waters. Next replace on stove and boil in 3 or 4 fresh waters. Your hominy will now be white and tender (it should be after all that work). You will finally have about 2½ gallons. Drain well and mix with a little salt and put away in stone jar.

**TO CAN HOMINY** — Place the hominy loosely in hot, sterile jars. Fill jars within ½ inch of top with boiling water and process 3½ hours. Remove jars and tighten lids to seal completely.

**NOTE:** Address your household problem to Aunt Sal, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

Aunt Sal.

The large deposits of Marl that exist in Saskatchewan and Alberta will soon be put to a practical use; the manufacture of cement. A cement plant in the Big Lake area, near Edmonton, will institute the initial large scale use of marl in Western Canada. Marl is a crumbly substance chiefly of clay and calcium carbonate. It is considered a valuable mineral and in Canada has remained virtually untouched. In the United States about a billion and a half tons are used annually in the production of cement.

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## Aunt Sal Suggests...

*There's nothing I like better,  
Than a lunch of toast and tea;  
There's something in that simple  
fare,  
That suits me perfectly.*

I REMEMBER a friend of mine used to say that when the supper or luncheon menu was on the skinny side she always made coffee for when the fragrance of that pungent beverage was wafted throughout the house the family was deceived into thinking that the meal was going to be more abundant than it really was. Well I feel that same way about toast! There's a particular nutty smell to toast that one never encounters elsewhere. Whether it is breakfast, dinner or supper, or an in-between snack or a bedtime tidbit, I instinctively reach for the toaster.

The little boy's definition of toast being "burned bread . . . scraped", doesn't fit in with the results achieved when using a fine electric toast maker.

It may be downright heresy to say so, but no modern toasting machine can turn out better grade of toast than what one could make over the red coal fire.



Here's one way to cut the food bill. Mrs. John Dyck, of Swift Current, Sask., is holding a huge mushroom about a foot in diameter which was found in the cow pen one wet morning. The picture was sent in by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Wall.

You young just-starting-out housewives likely don't remember when we allowed the fire in the old coal stove to get down to the red coal stage and then we'd call it "just right for toasting." It is just in memories that I feel any inclination to relive those "dear old days", and because I am old enough to have remembrances of other times I can appreciate the modern appliances that only take an automatic flip to operate. Because of my fondness for toasted bread my nice pop-up toaster tops the list.

If Santa left such a toaster under your tree this past Christmas maybe a word of advice won't come a-miss. For even the best of equipment craves some attention and care. Surplus crumbs have to go somewhere and that place is in the crumb tray. If you get careless about frequent dislodging of these crumbs you'll likely be re-

warded by burnt toast. So every single day — and I mean every day — invert the toaster and wipe out the tray with a slightly damp cloth and if you see crumbs clinging to the wires insert a soft bottle brush and dig them out. But don't shake the toaster thinking that will chase out the crumbs faster. Household equipments when of a good manufacture are sturdily built, but they are delicate mechanism and do not take kindly to shaking.

There are a whole host of foods that immediately seem more extra special when served in accompaniment with toast.

Of course eggs come most readily to mind; then there's the large family of cheeses and left-over meats and meat spreads and soups of all kinds. Generally when we serve toast with soup we cut them into croutons. This is such a tony word, but it just means cubed toast, but I'd rather have these cubed toasties any day than "store crackers", that is, if I don't have to be proper enough to have to eat them in the hand. They're so much nicer sloshed into the soup.

When my little granddaughter comes visiting her favorite dish is cinnamon toast. She never seems to tire of it, so I keep a big salt shaker always filled with a mixture of cinnamon and sugar. It makes her feel so important to make her own toast, butter it liberally and dose the cinnamon topping on it. I know of lots of real grown-up ladies that fancy this delicacy, too, and, in fact, I remember the swankiest tea-room I ever visited featured this on the tea hour menu and I ordered it. (Of course, the fact that it was the only item less than a dollar had nothing to do with my choice!)

There are different types of toast, like everything else. One may see them featured in a cook book under such headings as, melba toast (which is very much overrated being only bread toasted to a crisp); then there's milk toast, which is just a white sauce made by combining flour, salt, butter and milk and pouring it over toast. Then there's cream toast which, of course, has cream added to the above ingredients and butter Scotch toast which is made by spreading brown sugar over buttered toast and placing under the broiler flame. And one can employ that same trick with cheese or meat spread and using the broiler flame to help you out in a pinch. I've done that many a time when unexpected company caught me without the makings for a nice lunch. But I think buns are better than bread for this: just split buns, butter lightly and place a slice of cheese or canned meat on each half and presto you'll have a repast you can serve with a

## Tempting Sugar 'n' Spice BUNS



Easy to make . . .  
delicious piping hot!

Whether you serve them fresh from the oven for tea-time snacks, or toasted and generously buttered for breakfast, the whole family will cheer when you serve delicious, fragrant Sugar 'n' Spice Buns. They're easy to make, too, with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast . . . so when you bake at home, why not surprise your family with this sugar 'n' spice treat?

### SUGAR 'N' SPICE BUNS

Makes 32 buns

Wash and dry

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup seedless raisins  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup currants

Scald

1 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar

Cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active  
Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Sift together 3 times

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons salt  
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon grated nutmeg  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon ground cloves

Stir the lukewarm milk mixture and

1 well-beaten egg

into the yeast mixture.

Stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in the fruits and beat well.

Work in

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups more (about) once-sifted  
all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough until smooth and elastic.

Place in a greased bowl and brush lightly with melted butter or margarine.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draft and let rise until doubled in bulk—about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Punch down dough. Divide dough in half. Form each half of dough into a roll 16 inches long. Cut each roll into 16 pieces. Form into balls and place 16 balls in each of two greased 8-inch square cake pans.

Brush liberally with melted butter or margarine. Combine

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar  
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

and sprinkle buns with this mixture. Cover and let rise until a little more than doubled in bulk—about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Bake in a moderate oven,  $350^{\circ}$ , 30 to 35 minutes.



Needs no refrigeration . . . Keeps fresh for weeks  
Always active, fast rising



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53

flourish by the time the tea is brewed.

A great favorite at our house especially for a quick Sunday night meal is the easy to fix French toast. Just in case you haven't served this lately, I'll review the ingredients:

#### FRENCH TOAST

Combine 3 eggs slightly beaten with 2 cups milk  
1/2 teaspoon salt

This is enough to make 12 slices of toast. Don't cut the bread too thin and don't add sugar unless you plan to serve it as a dessert. We like it with odds and ends, each fellow chooses for himself. It's a grand way to clear out the fridge.

And where there's toast there's crumbs. And that reminds me of a letter I received from a reader in Vancouver who tells us how she utilizes bread crumbs at her house. It is really unique and besides that it is one of the cutest, wittiest letters that has come to my desk for some time. But I can't do it justice in the space I have left so I'll save it for next month. Watch for it. She signs herself "Old Timer". I'm so sure you'll enjoy this dear Old Timer's letter just as I did — in February.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish.  
Aunt Sal.

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Here's An Idea . . .

### Fruit Nut Bread

The Swedes have a custom called a Kaffee Klatsch. No special reason is required; it just happens when two or more friends begin talking over a cup of coffee. But to make the Kaffee Klatsch complete we suggest a delectable sweet bread to go with the coffee, in mid-morning, mid-afternoon or over the evening cup of tea. It's especially delightful toasted at breakfast.

In this recipe there's no need to scald the milk for it is made with instant non-fat dry milk in powder form. The flavour may be varied by using different kinds of candied fruits, and almonds and walnuts can add extra flavour. For two loaves, you need the following:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 3/4 cup non-fat milk powder  | 2 well-beaten eggs                                |
| 1/2 cup granulated sugar     | 4 1/2 cups (about), once-sifted all-purpose flour |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons salt         | 1 teaspoon ground mace                            |
| 1/4 cup soft butter          | 1 cup cut-up candied fruits                       |
| 1/2 cup boiling water        | 1/2 cup finely-chopped toasted almonds            |
| 1/2 cup lukewarm water       | 1/2 cup chopped walnuts                           |
| 2 teaspoons granulated sugar |   |
| 2 envelopes active dry yeast |   |

Combine the dry milk powder, the 1/2 cup sugar and salt in a large mixing bowl; and add the butter. Pour in boiling water and stir well. Cool.

Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a small bowl and stir in 2 teaspoons sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand ten minutes and stir well. Stir yeast mixture into lukewarm milk-powder mixture. Stir in well-beaten eggs and 2 1/2 cups of the flour which have been sifted with the mace, and beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in mixed candied fruits, almonds, walnuts and enough additional flour to make a soft dough . . . two cups or more. Turn out dough on floured board and knead until smooth. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft until double in bulk . . . about 1 1/4 hours.

Punch down and turn out on lightly floured board. Halve the dough and shape halves into loaves. Place in greased loaf pans (4 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches top inside measure). Grease tops. Cover. Let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk . . . about 1 1/4 hours. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) about 35 minutes. Cool and frost with icing and garnish with nuts and fruit.

#### Farm fatalities

THE farm fatality picture continues to be discouraging. In Alberta, for instance, farm accidents claimed 55 lives from January until the middle of October, 1957. This total was without the harvest being completed.

Heading the list as a farm killer is the farm tractor: twenty-two people. Five of these were between two and eight and were run over by tractor operators. Four were from twelve to sixteen, all operating tractors. One of these deaths happened on the field, the others on the highway. Six ranged from 20 to 43 years. The 20-year-old was a passenger on a tractor. The last 7 ranged in age from 54 to 79.

Fire claimed 13 rural lives; eight children and five adults.

Eight deaths were caused by farm trucks. Six of these ranged in age from 1 1/2 to 18 years.

Under miscellaneous deaths, 12 were listed. Lightning and hay balers each took two lives; gasoline fumes, a power water pump, a PTO on a combine, a potato digger, a fall, a power saw, a power drill and a berserk bull each accounted for one death.

According to the Alberta Safety Council, while some of these deaths could be classed as true accidents, most could have been prevented with a little care and thoughtfulness.

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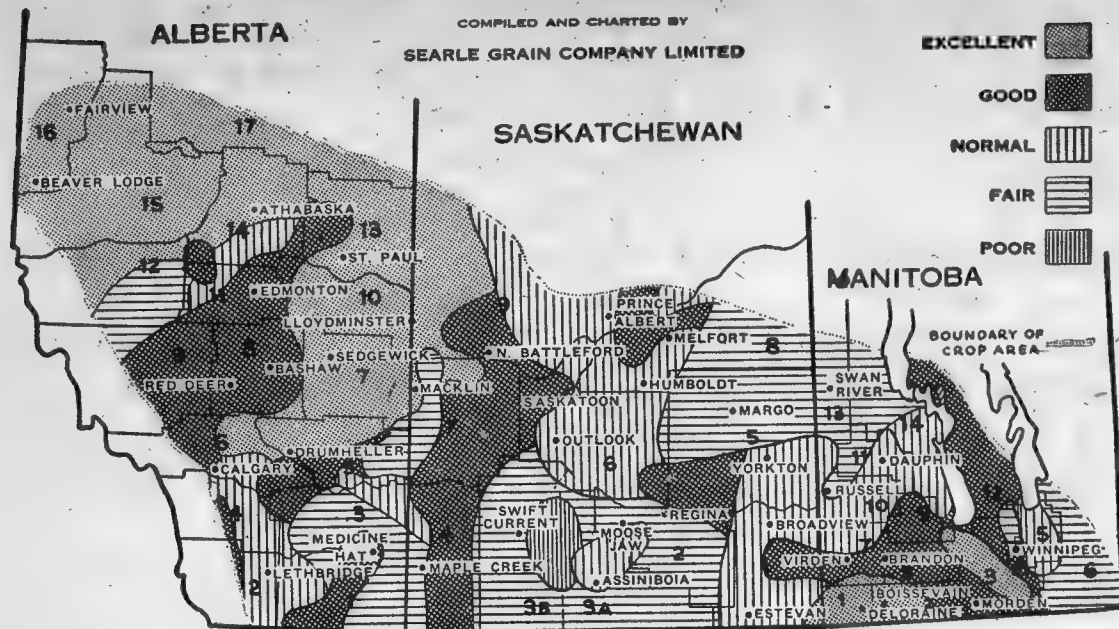
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# WESTERN CANADA PRECIPITATION MAP

SHOWING PRECIPITATION FROM AUGUST 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1957  
AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS OR MORE



A backward look at the moisture picture on the prairies shows that generally speaking, the 1957 situation was better than normal and certainly better than in 1956. This applies to quantity of moisture rather than the timing of rainfall.

The overall situation, combining the figures for both stubble and summerfallow and taking into account the accumu-

lated reserves of the previous year, the growing season rainfall and the fall rains, gives the 1957 situation in the three Prairie Provinces as 103% of normal, compared with 87% of normal in 1956.

Although the picture is far from uniform, moisture reserves are now generally more favourable for crops to be sown

on summerfallow land than they were last year. A fairly wide area of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, are somewhat deficient in moisture. The Searle Grain Co., which provided these figures, states that the greater part of the oats, barley, rye, and flax will be sown on stubble land. Stubble land will also start the season with more moisture.

## Government farm loans

THE Canadian Farm Loan Board in its last report for the year ending March 31, 1957, declared: During the year the Board approved 2,921 loans for a total of \$13,978,700 as compared with 2,057 loans for \$8,309,650 in the preceding year. This was the largest amount approved for loans in any one year since the Board commenced lending in 1929. The average loan was \$4,785 as compared with \$4,040 in the previous year. Approximately 58.5 per cent of the total amount was approved to buy land and pay land-secured debt as compared with 49.6 per cent for these purposes in the preceding year.

Loans to September of this year show an increase of 60% over last year. Funds are lent to farmers, by the Board, for periods up to 30 years. The present interest rate charged is 5%.

## Wheel weights for tractors

TESTS show that a rubber-tired tractor will pull about one-half its own weight without excessive slipping. This figure will vary with soil conditions, but it is a safe figure to use in estimating how much a tractor will pull.

Different tread designs may make some difference, but for general farm work the weight on the tire is the important factor. Extra wheel weights are necessary if the tractor is to be used on low speed heavy draft work.

## Bringing in the spuds

IN England farmers have become short-tempered with their potato marketing board, which many claim has not improved potato quality or price to the farmer or consumer.

This fall the minister of labor had to appeal for volunteers to pick potatoes. Lord Beaverbrooks' London Daily Express suggested to the marketing board: "You 600 members of the board's office staff put down your pens and go out and pick up potatoes."

## The caffeine squeeze

THE farmer gets few coffee breaks in his long day, but now the city coffee-break is reckoned as another factor in rising commodity prices. On the basis of two, 15-minute, coffee-breaks (a statistician says) for 240 working days an employee is taking time out equivalent to 15 paid days. One large eastern firm estimates the coffee-break at a cost of \$180,000 a year; one of the continent's largest banks puts the cost to it of over \$100,000.

## Where the money goes:

THE storage charges on U.S. farm surpluses amount to over \$40,000.00 every hour.

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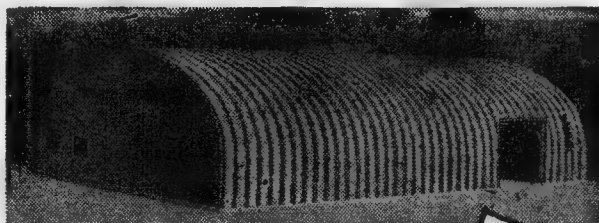
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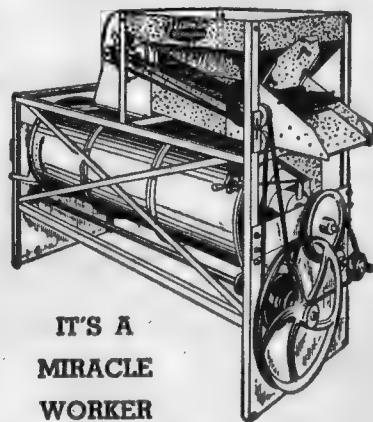
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Write for further details regarding this efficient cleaner.

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## Shopping tax

Dear Sir:—

How right you are, Mr. Editor, Calgary is certainly doing everything she can to bar the farmer's truck. You have only to do business in Calgary with one to find this out.

A good tip to farmers is to go back to the old mail-order catalogue, where you are not pushed around; where you are not taxed for shopping. If city folk like the innocuous parking meter that is their pleasure, but when you drive 50 to 100 miles to trade and then get pushed around, you certainly are not wanted.

Just how legal is it for a city to charge the public for a parking lot on a public highway or street; at other times hauling a man's car to an unknown destination without proper notification; it is ripe for group investigation to find out just what rights the public have.

It is one man's opinion if the city wants to charge for parking lots but they had better build their own, not try to use the public thoroughfare, street or highway for same.

Yours truly,  
"Farmer,"  
Carseland, Alta.

## Compulsory egg board

Dear Sir:—

I have read with grave concern your recent editorials... After years upon end of real farmer support from men like Charles W. Peterson, Mr. Grey and Mr. Nesbitt,—previous editors with all the tradition that went with these men has been thrown out the back door with the calibre of such editorials as Cow-birds in the Nest and Pigs and Planners.

Your editorials sound a great deal like we expect from the Western Livestock Growers, probably influenced by them, also very much like statements issued within the past year from the Dean of Agriculture, U. of A., on farm efficiency. These

editorials are really having repercussions from many farmers in the area. Plenty of city papers are against the farmers today without a so-called farm paper going into action.

If this type of farm editorials appear further, cancel my subscription and keep the change. Many others will do the same.

Yours very truly,  
George G. Fawcett,  
B.Sc., in Agric.,  
Consort, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

I have just read your editorial re Egg Marketing Board, and I might say it is a "gem". By all means have it framed so you can show your friends many years hence, especially when you have offered no solution to the problem... you speak of the compulsory aspect of the egg board. I would like you to tell me what is not compulsory in this modern world?

I used to ship eggs to the hatchery. We had the strictest laws, disobey them and out you went. What happens if you can't pay your taxes? The municipality takes your property.

I drive up to your city — "the friendly city of the foothills" — we park our car along the street; park too long — a fine. Everywhere you turn is compulsion. I could just go on and on, and you know very well our whole economic set-up would crumble without compulsion. But if farmers use a little compulsion in their business the newspaper men cry "socialism". What bunk!

I trust the next time you write on this subject you will give the subject a lot more thought.

Yours truly,  
D. Douglas,  
Box 145, Granum, Alta.

## Socialist triumph?

Dear Sir:—

Well I have received my first copy of your paper, and your comment on a reader's letter sticks out like a sore thumb.

You informed us of the writer's duplicating letters to other papers praising the first in completion of Saskatchewan's portion of the Trans-Canada Highway. You probably don't know how much we have to put up with when we have to read the capitalistic trash in most of the papers and radio these days.

We in Saskatchewan have something to brag about as the C.C.F. here is the only worthwhile thing we've got.

You only have to drive from Saskatoon to Prince Albert on

the newly completed paved highway of which I feel proud to have replaced the former cow trails. Also No. 14, around here, was famous for its dugouts. Now that the new super much-sought highway is nearing completion, we should be congratulated; instead a lot of grumbling as to which way it should have gone and other non-sensical criticism, which is probably motivated by jealousy.

Now, probably, you'll comment on the pink paper I'm writing on.

Yours truly,  
William Kachur,  
Lanigan, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir:—

I have just received a copy of your valuable paper, my first copy. I like it quite well.

The letter of Jack Sutherland prompts me to write. He seems to be enraptured with the C.C.F. and its "great" achievement in being the first to finish their portion of the Trans-Canada Highway. He fails to point out that the C.C.F. government of Saskatchewan has neglected practically all other projects of road building to complete this one. One is caused to believe that this was done to impress gullible people with their prowess.

But how long have we been waiting for Highway No. 39 from Regina to Estevan to be finished? It has been ten years since I was first over the road which was then supposed to be so good. It still is unfinished. I have travelled over Saskatchewan highways for the past twelve years and fail to find any that could be called first-class roads in any of the provinces of Canada or the States of America. Where is the achievement in this.

Yours truly,  
Rev. Charles Evans,  
Box 1480, Estevan, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Could I say a few words re Mr. Sutherland's letter of the wonderful feat of the C.C.F. Govt. in Saskatchewan. I note as you did that Mr. Sutherland published his letter in many papers.

Evidently this is the only road the C.C.F. have built. They haven't built any for the farmers. I think Mr. Sutherland is a farmer and has far better roads in Alberta to travel on than the farmers have in Saskatchewan, according to information I receive from Saskatchewan.

The only thing the C.C.F. has done for the farmers there has been to increase their taxes, so they cannot survive, and has driven all the young farmers to other provinces, where they are known as the C.C.F. D.P.'s.

Does Mr. Sutherland not know that in B.C. they don't have a level stretch to build a

road on, and it costs as much here to build 50 miles of road in places as it costs the C.C.F. and Federal Govts. combined to complete their whole system?

Yours truly,  
W. Wraight,  
9673-117B Street, R.R. 7,  
North Surrey, B.C.

## Fresh water ballast

Dear Sir:—

While reading the article, "The Hudson's Bay Route to Overseas Markets," by Grant MacEwan, I was surprised to find an error.

I'd like to ask Mr. MacEwan how it was possible to pump Atlantic water into the holds of the freighter S.S. Silksworth, docked at Newcastle-on-Tyne as the port is on the River Tyne which empties into the North Sea.

Yours truly,  
George Hamilton,  
Leighton, Alberta.

(Prairie Mariner MacEwan says he somehow mixed his drinks.—Editor.)

## Trail to Athabasca

Dear Sir:—

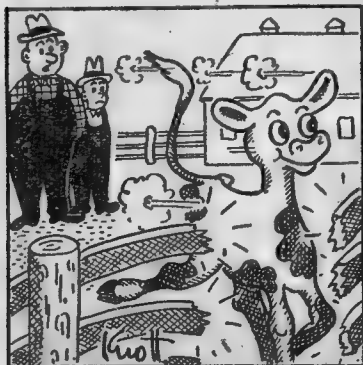
It is years since I saw the Old Indian Trail to Athabasca mentioned in any paper. As a child I lived near it... and from 1886 to 1921. How many know me?

There were mounds on the South side of the trail, round in shape with the centres higher by 16 inches. Posts driven in the centre with a flag or had fallen to the ground. What were the mounds for? They ran Northwest to Southeast in Saskatchewan. I often thought of digging one open but never did...

I herded cattle there in the early days for my widowed mother and a lame uncle until we were able to fence a pasture, then I did chores...

Yours truly,  
Mrs. R. V. Wells,  
Box 572, Prince Albert,  
Saskatchewan.

(Readers are asked to keep their letters short and to the point because of the shortage of space. Names will be withheld at the writer's request, but no letter will be considered unless signed.—Editor.)



HOW MUCH OF THAT NEW VITAMIN FEED DID YOU GIVE HIM?



BEEN PERSONALLY TRYING TO EAT UP THE FARM SURPLUS, EH?



(Continued from page 21)

ing "to do", was much used, with a gesture towards the fire, or the horse to be caught, or wood to be brought in. He carried a small book in his pocket and would write down words as he heard them. He learned the nouns by pointing, and the verbs he would act out, ask the word, then write it down. At night, he studied his little book. In two years he had mastered the spoken language.

After mastering the spoken word, Archdeacon Tims set himself the task of preparing a written language for the Blackfoot people. In this he was assisted by two other Anglican missionaries among the Blackfoot-speaking people, Rev. J. Hinchliffe (later Cannon Hinchliffe), of the Blood Reserve, and Rev. H. W. G. Stocken, assistant on the Blackfoot Reserve. They took the syllable system in use among the Crees and adapted and modified it to suit the Blackfoot people. With his small printing press, the missionary first printed an eight-page pamphlet, which included the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, four commandments and hymns. Any intelligent Blackfoot could readily learn to read in a very short time, and a great part of the missionary problem to the Blackfoot people was solved.

Chief Crowfoot, head of the South Branch of the Blackfoot people and of the Blackfoot Nation, never accepted the white

man's religion. Though he received the missionaries kindly and listened to their teachings, he did not profit by it but remained a pagan to the last. Archdeacon Tims once said of him: "There was about him a nobility of character which placed him head and shoulders above any other Indian I have ever met."

The missionary found Old Sun an interesting, and, in spite of his faults, a lovable old man. He said to the missionary, "I used to be a bad man; but since the Red Coats have come I have been very good." He had a great respect for the Great White Mother and said at one time that he would like to go to England to visit her. He said he knew just how he would find her, sitting at the one end of a long room smoking a pipe, while he would sit beside her and smoke his pipe.

Archbishop Tims, along with the other missionaries, never ceased to agitate against the cruelties attending the annual Sun Dance. On April 24th, 1890, Chief Crowfoot departed to the "Happy Hunting Ground" of his people, and was succeeded by Chief Three Bulls. The following year, when preparations were underway for the Sun Dance, Archbishop Tims pitched his tent nearby, in order to minister to the Indian people gathered there. In speaking to the Indian Agent he said, "Is it

not a pity, that our white people, especially our women, should gather here to witness these cruelties, and should think it sport."

Three Bulls, who was standing nearby, asked what was said.

"We were saying," replied the missionary, "that the Great White Mother does not like the Sun Dance. She does not like to hear that you torture your young men."

"If this is so," replied Three Bulls, "if the Great White Mother does not wish it, it shall be so." So saying, he went to the centre of the lodge and threw the shaganappi ropes to the ground.

"Now you can tell the Great White Mother," he continued, "that as long as Three Bulls is Chief, there will be no more Sun Dances on his reserve."

Later, Three Bulls returned to the missionary's tent and told him that the braves were most fearful. They had made their vows to the Sun God, and, if there were no blood offerings within a year, they feared their God would strike them dead.

"This will not be so," replied the missionary. "The God of whom I tell you about, will not let it happen. Besides, Three Bulls, you have given your word. Already the Indian Agent has gone, and has likely written the Great White Mother. Yours is

the word of a Chief. What will she think of you, if you do not keep your word?"

"I will keep my word," said the Chief, and his word was kept.

In 1890, Archdeacon Tims went to England on his first furlough, and brought back a wife to share his life on the reserve. In 1895, he was appointed Archdeacon of the diocese of Calgary, with his residence on the Sarcee Reserve. In 1930, after devoting forty-seven years to missionary work among the Indians, he retired to make his home in Calgary. He lived but a few years to enjoy his well-earned rest.



Here's a new approach. We've seen the young pigs nursing on the cow, but this picture sent in by Gladys and Irene Nowosad, of Carrot River, Sask., shows a calf getting his noon-day meal from a sow.

# NEED NEW SEED THIS YEAR?

Last August, at the request of Alberta seed growers, the Alberta Wheat Pool organized a Seed Division and commenced marketing forage and cereal seed crops.

The success of the operation will not only depend on delivery of seed to the Pool, but on the extent that farm people purchase their seed needs from this farmers' co-operative.

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**GRASS, LEGUME or CEREAL SEED**  
THIS SPRING

**BUY WHEAT POOL SEED**

You will be helping your fellow farmers and your Wheat Pool.

And what is more, you can be sure of the same high standard of service and business integrity from the Pool's Seed Division that has characterized the operations of this farmer co-operative since its inception a generation ago.

For all of your cereal or forage seed, see your Alberta Wheat Pool agent before you buy.



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**AUCTIONEERING CAN BE FOR YOU.** Write for information. Western College of Auctioneering, Box 1458-FR, Billings, Mont.

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**"IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LOVE"** — Frank, Revealing, New Book (191 pages). Assures love, happiness and vital sex-life. Plus Birth Control booklet. Free if you order now! Send 50c today! Western Distributors, Box 24GVR, Regina, Sask.

## TRACTOR PARTS

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## TOBACCO

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## Bacterin for shipping fever

**TWO** injections of bacterin are a big help in guarding cattle against shipping fever, according to Dr. Tom Johnston, provincial veterinarian with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

It has been found that two injections a week apart, two to three weeks before shipping, give significant immunity.

Shipping fever is commonest when large numbers of cattle are moving to market and when sudden temperature changes occur. Exciting cattle and changing their feed also makes them more susceptible to this complex disease. A large number of infected cattle die.

People buying cattle as feeders or replacement stock should keep them away from other cattle when they first arrive at the home farm. They should be given plenty of water, but not fed too heavily the first three days to a week. Inspect them periodically for some sign of the disease.

Symptoms are a cough and a running nose, possibly followed by diarrhea and death. Shipping fever is very contagious and spreads quickly through a herd with no immunity to the disease.

One way to prevent shipping fever is to keep trucks well covered so animals are not exposed to the wind. It is extremely important to have the front and sides of the truck box solid providing shelter so wind does not blow on cattle.

Another way to stop the disease is to handle cattle quietly when loading, unloading, and transporting them. The trip is frightening to them and they will be more subject to the disease unless kept calm. Injections of bacterin before shipping are also helpful.

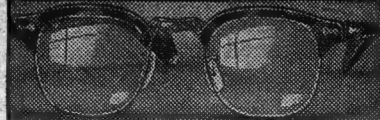
## Chinchilla fur prospects

**FUR** dealers claim a new encouraging attitude among furriers and the public towards chinchilla fur. The opinion is widely held that within a very few years chinchilla will be a standard item with all good furriers.

This situation is true to a considerable extent, now, in the U.S. The only limiting factor there is the number of quality skins offered. Fashion columnists in Canada have been chiding the Canadian fur industry for being always a year or two behind New York. And they prophesy that next season will see several fur garments being offered by about 30 fur houses. Old-timers in the business feel that the chinchilla is definitely coming into its own and the serious breeder is optimistic about the future.

Authorities believe that the present highs of forty-five to fifty dollars for pelts should hold for several years.

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EVOE	PE	CAREENS	TE
CARROT	MATE	RATE	TRAVEL
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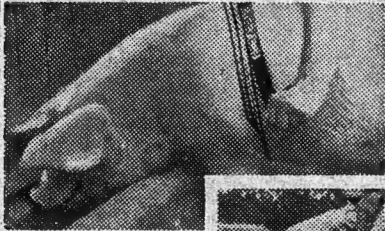
## Say horses are dumb

THOSE who believe the horse to be the smartest of animals don't get much backing from British biologists. Chimps, they say, are the smartest and the difference between them and the next smartest apes, or monkeys, is about the same as that between a five-year-old child and a college professor. Next in intelligence come cats and dogs. Pigs, say the experts, are dumb, but horses are dumber. They also say that contrary to opinion ants are lazy and elephants have poor memories.

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## Flax as hay

IMMATURE flax put up as field-cured hay has been found to equal mixed grass and legume hay for sheep. Under usual circumstances farmers do not consider flax as a hay crop. However, when an early frost arrives some of the flax crop is not sufficiently mature to produce seed. What to do with the crop is then the question. It is known that frozen flax is often poisonous to livestock due to the Prussic Acid that forms. It is known also that flax loses some of this acid when stored.

A crop that was frozen just after the seed bolls had started to form was cut, field dried and baled. This hay, when cut, contained three times the amount of Prussic that is normally considered to be poisonous. It was stored over winter and fed to yearling sheep during this past summer at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. A similar group of sheep was fed a mixture of grass and alfalfa hay. The flax hay proved to be very palatable to the sheep and over a 12-week period the sheep fed flax made the same gains as those fed the grass-alfalfa mixture.

Flax hay was found to be very similar to a grass-legume mixture in digestibility.

The hay was analyzed for Prussic Acid after being stored over winter and was found to have lost about one-third of the original Prussic Acid content. However, no evidence of poisoning was noted during the 12-week feeding period. It indicates that sheep can tolerate more Prussic Acid than has been considered safe to feed.

However, farmers would be well advised to have frozen flax analyzed for Prussic Acid content before feeding it. If it is found that the Prussic Acid content is too high the hay should be either stored for some time or fed sparingly.

# CFCN's—

## Ross Henry breaks the good news

to the new World Wheat King by Trans-Atlantic telephone.



C F C N's Ross Henry interviews Mr. A. Davidson, World Wheat King, at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair.

The big surprise at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair this year was the winning of the World Wheat King crown by an Englishman. Mr. A. Davidson, of Manningtree, Essex, first heard of his achievement from C F C N's Ross Henry. A Trans-Atlantic telephone call had been placed by C F C N immediately the announcement came on the news wires. Although it was two o'clock in the morning in England, the telephone operator was able to locate Mr. Davidson and get him out of bed to speak to Ross Henry. This telephone call from a radio farm director 7,000 miles away was the first intimation Mr. Davidson had had that he had won the World Wheat crown. C F C N's listeners heard the interview on Ross Henry's farm show the next day. A week later Ross met and again interviewed Mr. Davidson in C F C N's Alberta Headquarters Room in Toronto.

This was just another example of the initiative and enterprise shown by C F C N's News and Farm and Sports Departments in giving listeners fast reports on news stories as soon as they happen.



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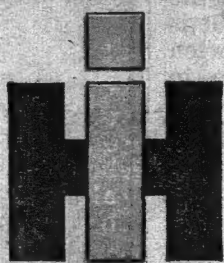
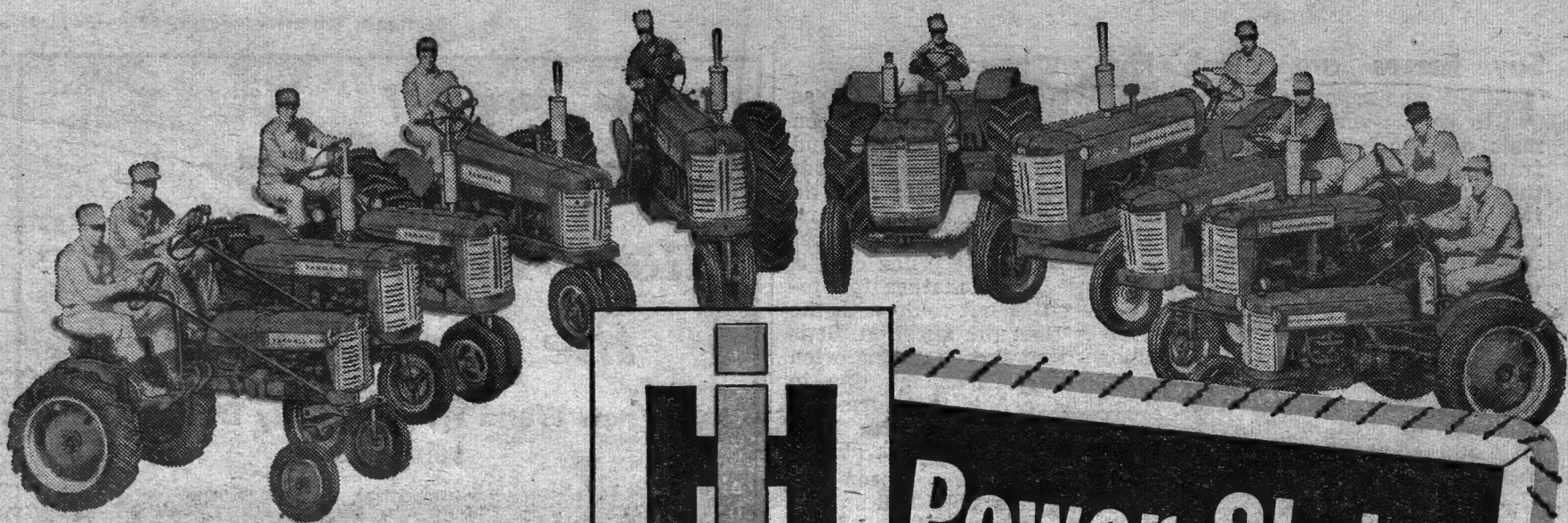
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custom powered for specialized farming.

INTERNATIONAL 650

INTERNATIONAL W-450

INTERNATIONAL WHEATLAND SPECIAL

INTERNATIONAL 350 UTILITY

INTERNATIONAL 330 UTILITY

INTERNATIONAL B-250 DIESEL

INTERNATIONAL 130

INTERNATIONAL CUB LO-BOY

### MCCORMICK FARMALLS

1 to 5-plow sizes — Diesel or Gas — models unlimited,  
feature-packed to meet all needs.

FARMALL 450

FARMALL 350

FARMALL CUB

FARMALL 230

FARMALL 130

For Go-ahead, Stay-ahead Farmers!

### OFFICIAL NEBRASKA TESTS PROVE IH TRACTORS ARE POWER LEADERS

These findings are official! — Farmall 450 pulled more, pulled it faster than any other all-purpose tractor ever tested... Farmall 350 pulled more, and faster than competition... Farmall 230 beat competitor on every belt and drawbar test in which fuel economy is recorded... Farmall 130 and 230 fuel economy exceeded all other tractors under 30 hp. Ask for the complete results of these world-recognized Nebraska's. Better still, make your own pull-power tests on your farm.

35-741B

### Special low-cost power for the prairies

#### NEW INTERNATIONAL

## Wheatland Special



Built for the West! — to give the western farmer the power he needs at the price he wants to pay. *Biggest value for your tractor dollar anywhere.* Standard equipment includes IH Torque Amplifier, roomy platform with wide rear fenders, and easy riding seat for unmatched operator comfort. Big range of low-cost options include completely independent PTO and unlimited hydraulic controls.

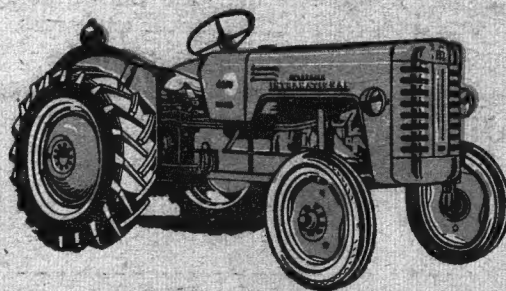
Your IH Dealer is the man to see.

### Plows the cheapest furrow ever turned

#### NEW INTERNATIONAL

## B-250

#### 2 to 3-Plow Diesel



Canada's most discussed and biggest selling 2 to 3-plow Diesel! More low-cost usable power, more practical features — including built-in weight transfer system — slippage-beating Differential Lock, live hydraulics — 3-point hitch for all equipment. Here's the all-season Diesel for unmatched fuel saving and operating economy plus all-season usefulness. The lowest priced Diesel in the country. See the International B-250 at your IH dealer's.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Company of Canada Limited



# ARITHMETRICK



EX LIBRIS  
UNIVERSITATIS  
ALBERTENSIS

A.W. NUGENT  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER

ENTERTAINER

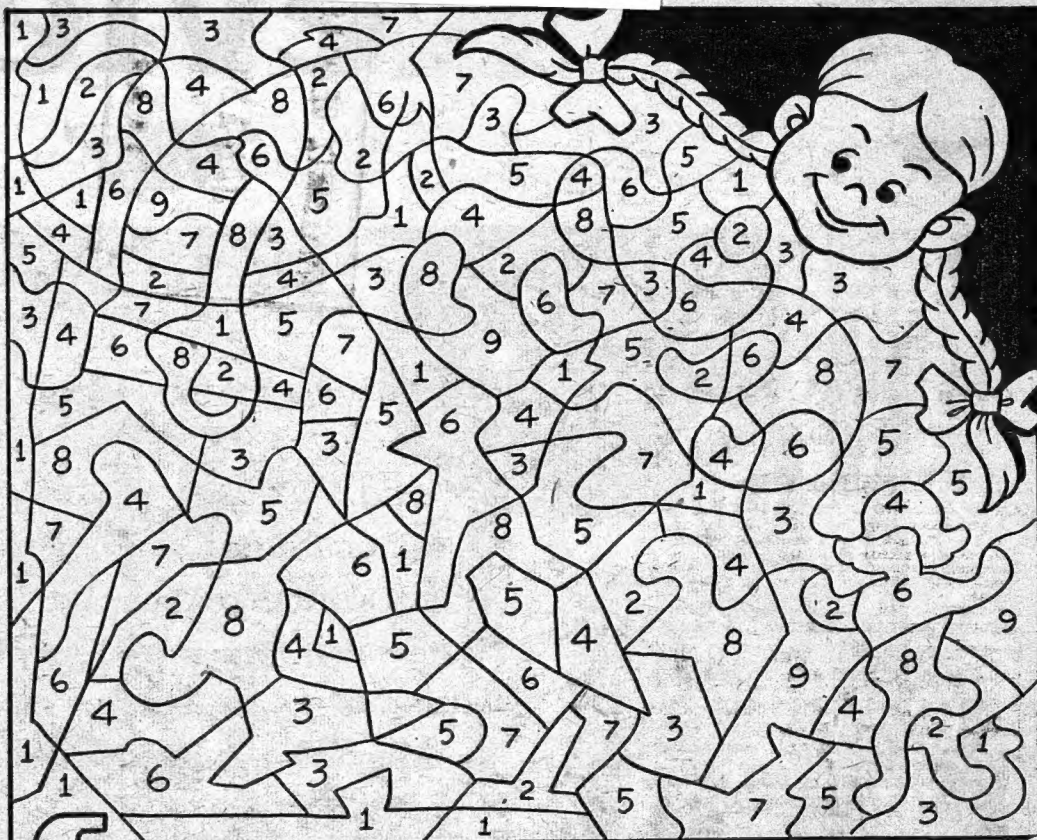
**F**IRST, CAREFULLY WRITE DOWN ALL THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO THESE SIX PROBLEMS... THEN IF THEY ARE RIGHT YOU CAN PROVE THEM BY DRAWING A PICTURE.

**J**OIN ALL THE NUMBERED DOTS BELOW IN THE EXACT ORDER THAT YOUR ANSWERS APPEAR IN THE COLUMN READING DOWNWARD.

- 3+3=
- 6-4=
- 3x3=
- 3x5=
- 5-4=
- 4+3=
- 15÷5=
- 20÷4=
- 2x7=
- 9+9=
- 2x10=
- 6+5=
- 4x3=
- 30-9=
- 2x8=
- 12÷3=
- 5+5=
- 25-6=
- 14-6=
- 11+11=
- 20-3=
- 7+6=



A.W. NUGENT



**S**HADE IN ALL THE NUMBERED SECTIONS THAT ARE DIVISIBLE BY TWO TO DRAW SEVEN SILHOUETTE PICTURES.



**F**IRST COMPLETE THESE TWO ADDITION EXAMPLES.

**T**HEN SUBSTITUTE THE NUMBERS IN THE ANSWERS TO THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERED LETTERS AS IN THIS CODE.

IF YOUR ANSWERS ARE CORRECT THE TRANSLATED LETTERS WILL SPELL SOMETHING WE MAY SEE IN

**MARCH.**

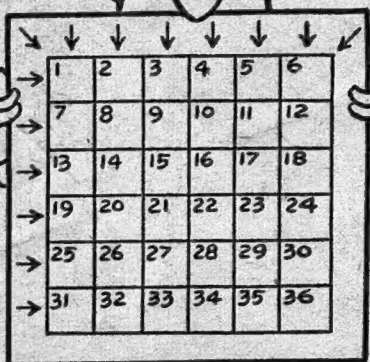
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
**YLSIOUPW**

1	6	9	7	2	1	6	3	1	3	1	2
1	8	2	4	5	3	2	2	5	3	4	5
1	7	4	5	6	2	4	2	3	1	3	2
2	3	6	5	8	1	1	4	2	7	9	4

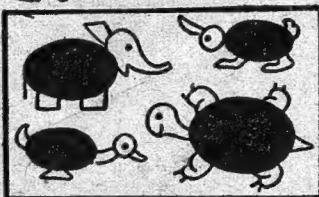
ANSWER →  
TRANSLATION →

**Y**OU ARE CHALLENGED TO MARK 18 CROSSES IN 18 BOXES SO THAT THERE WILL BE 3 CROSSES IN EACH OF THE STRAIGHT ROWS ACROSS, DOWN AND DIAGONALLY.

**M**ARK THE CROSSES LIGHTLY SO THEY MAY BE EASILY ERASED IF NECESSARY.



**C**OPY THESE OVAL PICTURES. MAKE UP SOME OF YOUR OWN.

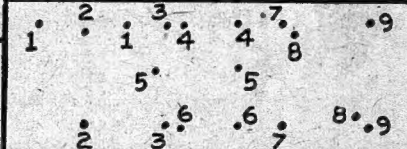


**D**RAW IN MY FACE.



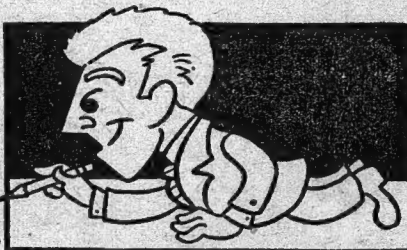
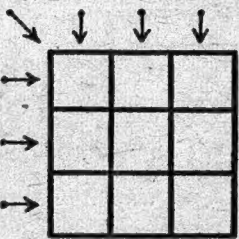
**KIDDIES:**

HOW OLD IS DOTTY? JOIN EACH PAIR OF DOTS.



**Y PART MORE**

THE PROBLEM IS TO PRINT THE ABOVE NINE LETTERS IN THE BOXES TO FORM TEN THREE-LETTER WORDS READING IN THE DIRECTIONS OF THE ARROWS.



ACROSS FROM THE TOP: MOP EAR AND TRY WILL COMPLETE THE OTHER SEVEN WORDS.

CROSS OUT THESE BOXES: 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 35, 36.